THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 146. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of

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Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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Gents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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HINT.—We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends, so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas Gifts.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Any garment or article bought for Christmas may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

FIRST EDITION

Death of George Holland.

Mob Law in Kentucky.

Grant on General Amnesty.

OBITUARY.

George Holland.

Yesterday, after a long life of seventy-nine years and fourteen days, George Holland, the veteran comedian, died at his residence in New York. He was born in the parish of Lambeth, near London, on the 6th of December, 1791, and received a good education. When but six years of age he appeared on the stage of the Royalty Theatre, taking part in a dance. When, however, he had reached the age of seventeen he obtained a situation as clerk in a silk warehouse in London, which he left six months later to enter the banking establishment of Ballow & Lushington, Cornhill. Three months passed, when he lost his place, but immediately obtained another situation from Barber & Sons, bill brokers, on leaving whom he entered into the employment of *Newman's Echo List*. The failure of this paper again threw him out of work, and he decided upon becoming a printer; but somehow he never could learn to set types correctly. Two more years followed, during which he earned a scanty living as a commercial traveller in Ireland.

Meantime Holland had imbibed a taste for the theatrical profession, and on his return to England he sought and obtained an engagement at the Olympic Theatre. Here he first appeared in character, playing "Tom" in *All at Coventry*. This was in 1820. His success, though not great, was steady, and gave him a reputation which enabled him to obtain engagements. In 1826 he came to New York, making his *debut* as a "star" at the Bowery Theatre, in seven different characters, in *The Day After the Fair*. After nine years of a successful career, mainly in the Northern States, he went to New Orleans as treasurer of the St. Charles Theatre, and remained in the South with William Caldwell until 1843. Returning to New York, he was engaged at the Olympic Theatre, and remained there seven years, although on July 14, 1846, he appeared at Masonic Hall, in this city, as "Golightly," in *Lend Me Five Shillings*. After leaving the Olympic Mr. Holland became a member of the company at Wallack's old theatre, for several years playing all the low comedy parts, and making himself a general favorite with the frequenters of the theatre. On the 14th of December, 1858, he left Wallack's and joined Christy's Negro Minstrels, playing female characters; but this branch of the profession was unsuited to his taste, and he abandoned it after a few months. On returning from England, to which country he paid a visit in 1861, Mr. Holland was again engaged at Wallack's, and remained there till the close of the season of 1868-9. His last engagement was at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre (1869-70).

Of late years the veteran actor could not do much on the stage. He had begun to feel the effects of old age. Nevertheless he was always sure of an engagement and of receiving the kindest treatment from the managers. Last spring he was given a benefit which netted a handsome sum of money. On this occasion he endeavored to return thanks, but his emotion prevented his giving utterance to words. The old actor was a general favorite with theatregoers and with members of his profession. His death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him and were aware of his many sterling qualities.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The President's Views—Why the Subject was Omitted in the Message.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent writes:—The President says that the omission to make any reference to the subject of amnesty in his annual message was accidental. He intended to have stated his views freely upon the question, but in the hurry of making up the document in time to send it to Congress, he omitted to do so. His purpose was to call attention, in the first place, to the general misapprehension prevalent in the country, that a large number of people are disfranchised in the South by the fourteenth amendment and by the legislation of Congress.

This belief, which has been fostered by the Democratic newspapers, is wholly an error, for in fact no man has been deprived of the right to vote by the action of Congress or by the force of a constitutional amendment. All disfranchisement has been by virtue of laws enacted by the Southern States themselves, through their Legislatures, for which Congress is in no way responsible. This fact, the President thinks, ought to be more generally understood.

He proposed, in the second place, to have discussed the propriety of removing the disqualifications from holding office imposed by the fourteenth amendment. His view of the matter is that the people of the South ought first to accept the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and give evidence that they fully acknowledge their validity, before asking for amnesty under the provisions of the first of these amendments. The only power Congress has to grant amnesty is by virtue of the authority conferred by the fourteenth amendment, and so long as the Democrats at the South resist that amendment and deny its validity, it is manifestly inconsistent for them to ask for a removal of disqualifications under its provisions. Until these amendments are acknowledged and respected as binding, the President thinks the public sentiment of the country will be averse to granting amnesty; but when the attitude of the late Rebels changes in this respect, he believes that a sweeping amnesty should be promptly accorded by Congress. The President expresses his regret that he omitted to set forth these views in his message, as it was his full intention to have done.

THE BLIND MURDERER.

Confession of the Parricide—He Did Not Intend to Kill His Mother.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 19th instant has a full report of the Coroner's inquest upon the double murder at Stephentown, from which we take

THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT.

"I shall be twenty years of age the 20th day of next April; I am blind; never had the use of my eyes to my knowledge; I live in Stephentown; was born in the town; to-day is Friday, yesterday was Thursday; the homicide was committed yesterday between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; mother and Martha went out to milk, and they told me to take care of the baby; while they were gone my father, Francis Kittle, tried to get in the north room where I was, and I shut the door and kept him out; mother, Lucinda Kittle, came in; my father pushed the door open—this door is the one between the north and the south room—and took the baby from me; then I started to go out into the wood-house and he partly threw me out there, and he went out there too; they got me a little mad; the first thing I thought of was the revolver in the drawer; I started to go back into the other room, and he caught hold of me, and that made me a little worse; they got him away from me, and I stepped to the drawer and took out the pistol; mother tried to get it away from me; she was in between me and father; I was not mad at her, and the pistol went off accidentally; I did not know at the time that I shot and killed her, but recollect hearing her fall; I then snapped it, but do not know whether it went off again or not; I was making for my father when I snapped the pistol the second time; I was just about going through the door when I caught hold of my father (partly in the south room) and hit him on the head with the pistol; the second time the pistol snapped he fell; if I recollected pounding his head against the floor I should tell it; I know that my father is dead and I suppose I have killed him; I told Henry Bogart, my brother-in-law, that I meant to kill my father, but I did not mean to kill mother."

A BIG BLOW OUT.

The Nitro-Glycerine Blast at Diamond Reef.

The effect of the nitro-glycerine blast on Diamond Reef, off Governor's Island, was examined yesterday by the engineers and divers engaged on the work. The water was so muddy that they were unable to see, but by crawling on their hands and knees and feeling, they discovered that a great cavity had been made, and that a mass of rock weighing about four hundred tons had been completely shivered by the force of the explosion. The fragments will be removed by dredging, after which a thorough examination will be made, by the aid of magnesium lights. General Newton has declared the new system of blasting to be thoroughly satisfactory, and will continue to use it, under the direction of G. W. Mowbray, the patentee. There will be little difficulty in removing the remainder of the reef, it having been ascertained that heavier charges can be exploded with absolute safety. Increase of power, greater results, less trouble, and less cost, are among the advantages of the new system.—*N. Y. Post last evening.*

JUDGE LYNCH AGAIN.

Three Men Hung by a Mob in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of December 19, says:—

Mention was made in this column some days since of the murder of young Tyree, near Mt. Sterling, on the 4th inst., by Will Jack Anderson, Ben Franklin, John Franklin, Gus Newkirk, and Hudson Brannigar, near the Poplar Tavern, in Montgomery county. The body of young Tyree, after the murder, was concealed, and after a search of about a week it was found in a saw-dust pile at Mr. Ed. Hall's mill, near the place where the murder was committed. After the killing the murderers left the county, taking with them Ben Franklin's wife and two children, and several females of low repute. The murder of Tyree was a cold-blooded and deliberately plotted affair, and a party was soon formed to aid the officers in pursuit. After scouring Montgomery county for several days, the pursuers got on the track of the murderers, and followed them through Powell, Bath, and Magoffin, and finally caught up with them near Vanceburg, Lewis county. They were commanded to surrender, which they refused to do. A sharp fight ensued, when Ben Franklin was killed, and the other Franklin and Hudson Brannigar wounded. The pursuing party proved too much for them, and the murderers were compelled to surrender. They were taken to Mount Sterling on Monday evening last and lodged in jail. After a preliminary trial they were fully committed to await the action of the Circuit Court, but on Thursday night last a large party of armed men went into Mount Sterling, took three of the prisoners from jail, and hung them in a woodland near town. We have not yet learned the names of the victims of this horrible scene. Bad as they were, and justly as they deserved hanging, the act of the mob was as much murder as the crime for which they suffered, and in the end may prove more injurious to society.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Woman who Says She Was a Soldier—Wounded as a Cavalryman and Captured as a Spy.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening has the following:—

Yesterday there arrived in this city a woman who tells a startling and romantic story. She claims to have well-authenticated papers to support her story, and refers confidently to distinguished military men who, she says, are acquainted with the facts of her case.

Briefly, the story she tells is this:—She lived with her husband at St. Paul until the war broke out. Then the husband enlisted in the 13th Missouri Cavalry Regiment. She says he "was the only human being on earth who cared for her, or for whom she cared, and she resolved to accompany him. Accordingly, she says, with his consent, she donned masculine clothing and joined the same company with her husband. All through her connection with the company, she states, no one but her husband and the captain knew of her sex. She served in the ranks until the battle of Stone river, when her husband was killed and she herself wounded in the leg. With this wound she was kept for a considerable time in the hospital, and when partially recovered, was discharged from the service. She did not leave the army, however, but entered the secret service as a spy. She crossed the lines as a deserter from the Union army. She succeeded in gaining all the information she wanted, and then she got hold of a suit of female clothing, in which she attempted to leave the rebel lines, but was captured and sentenced to be hung as a spy. She was placed under a tree and the rope placed around her neck, but for some reason the execution was postponed and she was taken to Tullahoma, there, after a few days, she was recaptured by our own men. After this she quit the secret service and dressed in the proper clothing of her sex. She entered for a time on hospital duty as a nurse. She worked at this for a time and then returned to St. Paul. Here she married a second time, her husband being a discharged soldier from an Illinois regiment, who had been discharged on account of his failing eyesight. Eventually he became entirely blind. At the close of the war she was admitted as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Anneke Jans' Heirs Again Foiled.

If the days of miracles and wonders had not entirely passed away, the Anneke Jans heirs' suits against Trinity Church would surely be accredited to superhuman agencies. In no other way, in fact, can the host of claimants, contestants, and, of course, heirs, be accounted for, whose unexpected springing into existence once every year causes such trouble to the trustees of the richest ecclesiastical corporation in the world—Trinity Church. The divine utterance, "I can of those stones raise up children unto Abraham," might almost be accepted as the solution of the phenomena of so many of Anneke Jans' descendants putting in an appearance every once in a while, to frighten the old fogies—the Trinity trustees—from their propriety and fill the pockets of the lawyers, especially of those on the winning (Trinity Church) side. Judge McCunn, before whom the last "recorded" suit of this interminable litigation was held, in the Superior Court, deals a legal "sockdolager" to the batch of claimants who brought the case before their tribunal over which he presides. How they will feel when they read Judge McCunn's opinion in to-day's issue of the *Herald* may be more easily conceived than described. Judge McCunn is a hard hitter—delivering from the shoulder every time, and he so manages his foils, his feints, and his position that not a vantage ground can be found to put "one in," or hit back; or to give an adversary a chance of putting a legal "head on him" in any way. This fact makes the case as he presents it in his ruling on the motion to amend the complaint on the part of the Anneke Jans' heirs a hard one for said heirs, and to have a ghost of a chance to succeed in their very mythical enterprise they must bring their suit into some other court than that in which the said practical judge presides. This Anneke Jans-Trinity Church controversy reminds us of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, which so long bothered the pates of European statesmen that Lord Palmerston once declared, when questioned on the subject, that he had been told about it, but his informant was then dead, and he had quite forgotten every circumstance connected with it.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

Lack of Discipline in the Paris Army.

The following significant order has lately been issued by General Trochu, commanding in Paris:—

A succession of facts of a very serious nature has convinced the Governor of Paris that the principles which constitute the honor and strength of troops have become relaxed in the corps d'armees of St. Denis. The sentiment of duty, obedience to regulations, respect to officers are sometimes imperfectly appreciated; and such deviations cannot be tolerated in the presence of the enemy. This state of things very seriously compromises the reputation and dignity of the troops, and has been a source of danger to the cause of defense. The enemy fail not to take advantage of disorders which occur before their eyes, and the Government has learnt with equal indignation and surprise, that an intercourse, the effect of which cannot be comprehended either by the troops or their officers, is occasionally established between our advanced posts and those of the Prussians; and it is at a moment when all minds and all hearts should be united in the effort to bring about an honorable result to the defense of Paris that I hear of those evidences of a deteriorated military spirit in a corps d'armee to which I had confidently intrusted the charge of one of our most important positions. I had sent thither a great majority of the sons of Paris, because they had pledged themselves to defend their homes with an energy which should not shrink before any sacrifice. My severity will be exercised to its fullest extent to recall to a sense of duty those who may fail to observe its dictates, but I entertain a firm hope that I shall have no further occasion to condemn, and that my appeal to the patriotism and honor of the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the corps d'armee will not be in vain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sullivan Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Paxson and Ludlow.

The case of James Cleggett, charged with the murder of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, still engages the Court. The Commonwealth offered in evidence the dying declaration of the deceased, to the effect that Mahoney and Cleggett had given him his death-blow, and that Cleggett had knocked him down and kicked him. After offering some other evidence concerning the clothing of the deceased, the Commonwealth closed.

The theory of the defense is that the prisoner did not strike the officer, but that a third party not on trial or in custody struck him, and that he fell to the ground three times, and the prisoner was not near him either time, and also that the deceased died from natural causes, his brain and liver being badly diseased.

—G. F. T. says he sees nothing but rainbows for France. George's vision is not more clear than that of men who sometimes see nothing but stars.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Advance on Havre.

Battle Fought in the Vicinity.

The Recent Capture of Nuits.

Prussian Strategical Movements.

Important Chinese Advices.

Ex-Secretary Seward at Tien-tsin.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Condition of Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Advices have been received from Paris down to Saturday, the 17th inst. The army and citizens are still calm, resolute, and confident of success. Provisions are plentiful. There have been no disorders whatever.

The Capture of Nuits.

The first despatches announcing a German victory at Nuits, in the Department Cote d'Or, on Friday last, were exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured, it now seems, was six hundred only, instead of six thousand, as at first reported.

The March on Havre.

The news this morning from the German army of the North is important. General Manteuffel is again marching on Havre, this time with a much larger force than before. The French report that they have taken measures to resist. An engagement is reported to have already occurred at Bolbec, only 17 miles from Havre, in which the French were victorious and Prussian advance checked. The Prussians have bombarded Masle, a small town in the Department of the Alsne; thence they marched eastwardly to Vervins.

The Germans, on a

Reconnoissance from Amiens,

recently attacked the corps of General Faidherbe, in the neighborhood, but were repulsed, with considerable loss.

Prussian Movements.

The Prussians evacuated Serguigny and Beaumont after the late engagement.

There has been some fighting at Bray.

Twenty-five thousand Germans are at Montdidier.

FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The China mail steamship Japan, which arrived last night, has a very large amount of freight, but only sixty-seven Chinese passengers, which is the smallest number ever brought since the line was established. The list of white passengers includes twenty-five for San Francisco, fifteen for New York, and one for Europe. Among the arrivals are Hon. A. V. Randall and wife, Commander Beardslee, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander Hooker, U. S. N., late of the steamer Idaho, and a number of other naval officers.

Mr. Seward's Movements.

The latest advices from Northern China state that Commodore Rogers and Mr. Seward's party arrived at Tien-tsin on the 27th of October. Great preparations were making for their reception at Pekin.

The Tien-tsin Assassins.

While they were being entertained at the Russian Embassy at Tien-tsin, sixteen Chinese were executed for their participation in the Tien-tsin massacre.

Ship News—The Tea Trade, Etc.

The United States steamer Alaska and her Britannic Majesty's ship Midge were at Hong-Kong. The United States steamer Ashelot would winter at Tien-tsin. Mr. McLeary Brown and the Chinese Embassy had returned to Pekin.

The steamer Lisamore was totally wrecked at the mouth of Yellow river November 2. The detention of the steamship Japan was between Hong-Kong and Yokohama.

In China trade was very dull. Shipments of tea were being made.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Stocks firm. Money 7 per cent., currency, to 7 per cent. gold. Gold, 110⅜@110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅜; do. 1864, do., 107¼; do. 1865, do. 107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 93¼; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 64⅝; Michigan Central, 115, ex div.; Michigan Southern, 91¼; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅝, ex div.; Western Union Telegraph, 45¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15⅜c; Orleans at 16c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 9000 barrels. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 30,000 bushels new spring at $1·38; red Western at $1·43@1·45; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn steady; sales 27,000 bushels new mixed Western at 73@74c. Oats dull; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio at 59@61c. Beef steady. Pork quiet and heavy. Lard dull; steam, 11¼@12¼c; kettle, 12⅝@13c. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Cotton steady and quiet; middling uplands, 15½c.; low middlings, 14¾c. asked. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat dull at yesterday's quotations. Only choice samples wanted. Corn active and higher; white, 74@75c.; yellow, 72@74c. Oats firm at 52c. Rye, 75@90c. Provisions unchanged in every respect; no stock and no business. Whisky steady at 93½@94½c. asking for wood and iron-bound.

—The Indians in New Mexico are peaceably inclined, and are reported to be willing to settle on a reservation near Santa Fe.

—It is said that Governor McClurg, of Missouri, will reassemble the old Legislature for the purpose of electing a Republican Senator in the place of Drake. Such action would make a capital text for another oration from Carl Schurz. He might direct some "biting sarcasm" at that peculiar phase of the political situation which enables a minority party to choose the representative of a State which has just made an overwhelming popular demonstration against it.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Condition of Paris.

The Famine Point Reached.

The Thionville Capitulation.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Nominations by the President.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Affairs at Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—There is no later important war news from France. The reports of yesterday in regard to mobs and riots in Paris lack confirmation, and according to the latest accounts the tone of public sentiment in that city continues hopeful, not unmixed with heroic defiance. Notwithstanding the fact that famine is almost at hand, the citizens and soldiers are cheerful and confident. Rumors of French victories in the field have an effect almost as sustaining as food, and the unanimity among all classes in support of Trochu is almost wonderful.

On the Capitulation of Thionville

5000 French troops were paroled. A majority of the besieged were much enraged because of the surrender, and some troops threatened to explode the magazines, but were dissuaded from their purpose upon the appearance of women and children, who on their knees besought submission. During the action fifty thousand shells were thrown into the city, involving damages of over $5,000,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:—Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Joseph C. Clements, of Ohio, Secretary of Washington Territory; William L. Long, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Carrara; Elias D. Bruner, of Maryland, to be Consul at Talcahuans; George A. Armes, late Captain 10th Cavalry, to be Captain in the United States Army; J. S. Adams, Collector of Customs at St. John's, Fla

Internal Revenue Seizures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Internal Revenue Office was to-day informed of the seizure at Norfolk, Va., on December 17, of about 3000 lbs. of tobacco, the stamps being imperfectly attached to the boxes and not cancelled in accordance with the regulations of the bureau.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Great Billiard Match.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 21.—A billiard match, one thousand points, between Daniels, of Boston, and Dignon, of New York, was won by the former, Dignon scoring 864.

Murder Trial.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The trial of Nelson P. Stanstedt for the murder of his wife resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. He was sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The steamship Bavaria takes $123,000 in specie to Europe to-day, and the Idaho $29,000.

LITERARY.

Changes in a Well-Known Publishing House.

On the 1st of January a change will be made in the well-known and popular publishing firm of Fields, Osgood & Co., by the retirement of Mr. James T. Fields from active business. The junior partners, James R. Osgood, James S. Clark, and Benjamin H. Ticknor, have purchased his interest, and will conduct the business under the firm of James R. Osgood & Co. No change will be made in the general character of the business of the house, but the new firm intend to extend their transactions and add fresh names to a list of authors which is already singularly full and popular. The publication of the *Atlantic Monthly*, *North American Review*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Young Folks* will be continued as usual. The numerous friends of Mr. Osgood will be glad to hear of his prosperity. Entering the house of Ticknor & Fields as a clerk in 1855, Mr. Osgood became a partner in 1864, and now takes the leading position as the head of the firm. In his hands we may be sure the old house will lose none of its traditional virtues.

The history of this house goes back to 1832. In that year John Allen and William D. Ticknor purchased the business of Carter & Hendee, then one of the principal publishing and book-selling firms of Boston. The copartnership of Allen & Ticknor lasted only two years. Mr. Ticknor then conducted the business in his own name, from 1834 to 1843, in the "Old Corner Bookstore." In 1843 he admitted to partnership John Reed, Jr., and James T. Fields, who at the time when Mr. Ticknor purchased the business was a young lad, in the store of Carter & Hendee. The business style of the firm was changed to William D. Ticknor & Co., which was retained until 1860. For imprints upon the title pages of their books the style of Ticknor, Reed & Fields was used so long as Mr. Reed remained a partner. In 1854 the style of Ticknor & Fields was adopted, William D. Ticknor and James T. Fields being the only partners.

The firm was thus constituted for ten years, when by the death of Mr. Ticknor in 1864, it was dissolved. Mr. Fields then reorganized the firm by admitting to partnership Howard M. Ticknor, eldest son of his late partner, and James R. Osgood, who had entered the establishment as clerk in 1855. In January, 1866, John S. Clark became a partner. The style of the firm continued as Ticknor & Fields until October, 1868, when Howard M. Ticknor withdrew. This left the business to Mr. Fields, Mr. Osgood, and Mr. Clark, who adopted the style of Fields, Osgood & Co. In May, 1870, Benjamin H. Ticknor, second son of the founder of the house, who had been clerk in the establishment for nearly ten years, was admitted a partner. By the retirement of Mr. Fields, on January 2, 1871, after nearly forty years of active service, the business passes into the hands of Mr. Osgood, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Ticknor, all of whom have received their business education in the house.

ONE RUFFIAN LESS.

Death of the Notorious Kit Burns.

The ruffian Kit Burns, as he was called, but whose real name was Keybourn, died on Monday night at his Water street den, in New York. His last hours are said to have been spent in great agony of body and mind. Burns died as he lived, an outcast of society, and a libel on all that was good, virtuous, or honest. Coming from Ireland in 1844, he found congenial occupation as a barkeeper in a Water street dance-house, and a few years later became the central figure in that vile neighborhood, around which revolved the lesser lights of the abandoned and criminal classes. For years he has kept a vile resort, where daily or nightly were practised scenes of brutality that were a disgrace to the city of New York, and to the police, under whose knowledge they took place.

The Water street den was always filled with loungers, whose countenances told plainly of their character. A police captain once remarked:—"If you want a man pushed overboard or a pocket cut out, you can farm the job out at Burns' for a five dollar note."

Under the tables or crouched behind the bar from which were dispensed poisonous liquors, lay at all times hideous and vicious dogs, and hanging about the walls were cheap prints of the noted pugilists and fighting dogs of this country and England. Amid such scenes as this Burns passed his days. Of about the medium size, with a face deeply pitted with pock marks and seamed and scarred as if seared with a hot iron, Burns' profile did not fail to indicate the man. Added to this a flashy style of dress, great breastpin, "loud" colors, and a silk hat with low crape, tipped at an angle upon his head, and the reader has a tolerable idea of the appearance of this man as he stood a leader among the ruffianly element. He was forty-eight years of age, but he had the appearance of a man of sixty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

There is a fair demand for money, which daily increases, though trade is about as dull as it well can be. Bankers, as a rule, are willing to accommodate all borrowers on good short date paper, but many are exacting collaterals in view of the recent business failures in some important branches. We quote call loans at 5½@6% per cent. according to collaterals and choice commercial paper at 7@9 per cent. A small amount of paper is taken at the banks at 6 per cent.

In the gold market there is no change nor any movement worthy of notice. The range is still 110⅝@110⅝.

Government bonds are quiet but steady at yesterday's prices.

At the Stock Board the business was light, but prices were quite strong. Old city bonds sold at 98¾ and Lehigh Gold Loan at 85⅝.

In Reading Railroad the sales were large at 48·56@48⅝; Lehigh Valley changed hands at 59. 46 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 26¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 37½ for Catawissa preferred.

Miscellaneous shares were neglected but quite firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, Old Is c&p	98¾	100 sh Read R	b5. 48·56
		100 do	c. 48¾
$5000 Leh 6s gold Is	86¾	200 do	b30. 49¾
10 sh Leh V R c&p	59	100 do	48·56
25 sh Sch Nav Pf	16	200 do	b5wn. 48¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Phil & Sun 6s	100	500 sh Reading R	c. 49¾
$4000 Conn'g R Bds	84	200 do	49¾
$4000 O C & A R 7s	78	500 do	b30. 48¾
100 sh Penna R	61¾	100 do	3m. 48¾
17 do	61¾	100 do	48·69
100 sh Leh V cl bill	59	900 do	48¾
6 do	d bill 59	1000 do	b10wn. 48¾
100 sh Leh Nav.	b10. 33½	100 do	c. 48·69
500 do	b5. 33½	100 do	b10wn 48¾
100 do	b5. 33½	100 do	4i. 49¾
15 sh Cam & Am R.	116¾	100 do	b10wn. 48·81
20 sh Gr & Coats St	45	1800 do	b10wn. 48·81
200 sh Read Is	b5. 48¾	100 do	b30. 49¾
100 do	b30. 48¾		

SECOND BOARD.

54 sh Penna R	Is. 61¾	400 sh Read	b10wn. 48·69
100 do	61¾	200 do	b10wn. 48·94
18 do	61¾	200 do	48¾
50 sh Leh V R	59	200 do	b10wn. 48·69
100 sh Leh Nav St	33¾	100 do	b10wn. 48·94
100 sh Read	b10wn. 48¾	300 do	2d. 48¾
100 do	b15wn. 48¾	200 do	b5wn. 48¾
100 do	b10wn. 48·69	200 do	2d. 48¾
300 do	Is. 48¾	200 do	Is. 48¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅝@107¾; do. 1864, 107¼@107¾; do. 1865, 107¾@107⅝; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109½; do., July, 1867, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅞; 10-40, 106¼@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110@110¼. Gold, 110⅛@110⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107½@107¾; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@110; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅞@110½; Gold, 110½@110¾; Silver, 106@106; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 795@805; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 595@610.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.—Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and we notice sales at 10¾@11¼c. Timothy may be quoted at $3 50. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ₮ ton.

The Flour market is dull, but prices are unchanged. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 5@600 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; 400 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6@6 50; and fancy brands at $7@8. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½.

In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 800 bushels Indiana red at $1·43@1·44; 800 bushels amber at $1·47; and Iowa choice red at $1·38. Rye is steady at 90c. for Western and Pennsylvania and 80@85c. for Southern. Corn is dull at former rates. Sales of 2100 bushels new Southern yellow at 70c.; 3400 bushels Western mixed at 69@70c.; and some white at 68c. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels sold at 54@56c. for Pennsylvania and Western; 2000 bushels Western Barley were taken on private terms.

Whisky may be quoted at 92@93c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Arrived, steamship City of London, from Liverpool.

Steamer Tyrian, from Messina.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....38 | 2 P. M.....36

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Nevada, Grumley, from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours fm Charleston, with mdse. to Souder & Adams.

Brig George Harris, Blanchard, 12 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr Magnolia, McLaughlin, from New York, with plaster to Smith & Harris.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Petersburg, Va., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannen, from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Co.

Schr Caroline, Rice, from Milliville, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatem & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. —, Adams, from Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, from New York.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Boston.

Schr Lehman Blew, Clark, do.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 20.—Barges Enterprise, New Era, and Capitola, left last evening, light.

Barge T. E. Greenman, with scrap iron, for Trenton, and Geo. J. Wagoner, do. do., for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 21.—Barge E. C. Potter, with pig iron, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Record, Colfer, hence, at Antwerp 3d inst.

Steamers Virgo, Bulkley, for Savannah; James Adger, Lockwood, for Charleston; and Regulator, Freeman, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers William P. Clyde, Sherwood; Novelty, Shaw; and Beverly, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamers Montgomery, Faircloth, and San Salvador, Nickerson, from Savannah; Ashland, Ingram, and Charleston, Berry, from Charleston; and Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, from Newbern, N.C., at New York yesterday.

Bark Ormus, Pettengill, hence, at Antwerp 3d inst.

Schr James Alderdice, Willetts, hence, at Bridgeport 18th inst.; in the gale of 15th, off Sandy Hook, lost foresail.

Schrs A. E. Martin, Weeks, hence for Providence, and L. D. Small, Tyson, do. for Pawtucket, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEME.
From the New York Sun.

The bill to establish a system of national education, introduced into the House of Representatives at its last session by Mr. George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts, is again up for consideration, and its discussion is set down for the third Tuesday of January. If the House has an adequate appreciation of its duty to the country, the debate on the bill will be brief, and its rejection overwhelming.

The sum and substance of the project is this:—The President is to appoint for each State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State superintendent of national schools, at a salary of $3000 per annum. Each of these superintendents is to divide his State into as many divisions as the State has Representatives in Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior is to appoint an inspector of each division at a salary of $2000 per annum.

Each of these divisions is to be again divided into school districts, and the Secretary of the Interior is to appoint in each one a local superintendent, who is to receive $3 per day for the time actually employed in the duties of his office. The State superintendent is to direct how many schools shall be kept in each district, and the local superintendent, with the approval of the State superintendent, is to hire or build the schoolhouses. There are provisions for taking property for school purposes where none suitable can be had by voluntary contract, and for furnishing books gratuitously to children who are unable to pay for them. The sum of $50,000,000 is directed to be collected by a direct tax upon the several States to carry out the provisions of the bill; but if it be proved to the satisfaction of the President that any State has a system of common schools which provides reasonably for all the children therein, the collection of the tax and the appointment of officers in that State shall be suspended.

The chief point that strikes us in this scheme is the immense patronage it proposes to place at the disposition of the United States Government, and the enormous expenditure it will involve. There are 37 States in the Union, and under the new apportionment there will be 241 representatives in the next Congress. Taking the population of the United States as 38,500,000, and allowing one school district to every 2500 inhabitants on an average, would make 14,400 districts. Each district would require at least two schools, with at least one teacher for each school, or 28,800 teachers in all. The number of officers and their annual salaries would therefore foot up something like this:—

17 State Superintendents at $3000	$111,000
241 Division Inspectors at $2000	482,000
14,400 Local Superintendents at $3 per day for 150 days	6,480,000
28,000 Teachers at $500	14,400,000
43,478 Officers, costing	$21,473,000

Besides this, there are the expenditures for school-houses, books, stationery, fuel, and etceteras, to be made under the direction of the Washington authorities. But without taking these into account, it is apparent that the making of 43,478 appointments, and the disposition of $21,473,000 in money, give to the party in power an amount of influence exceedingly dangerous to the public integrity.

It will be said, of course, that there is no design to apply the act to any States but the few which refuse to provide common schools for their people. There is no guarantee of this moderation. The whole thing is left to the judgment of the President, and there is nothing to prevent him from declaring that Massachusetts and New York, for example, do not provide reasonably for the children therein, and in consequence taking their systems of public education into his own hands. And even as to those States which have no pretense of common schools, by what right does Congress meddle in the matter? The General Government was not ordained for any such purpose, and for it to attempt it is the grossest usurpation. Let the bill be killed as soon as possible, and buried forever.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.
From the N. Y. Times.

The meeting of the Republican State Committee foreshadows important and, we trust, salutary action. For years past corrupt associations have demoralized the Republican organization in New York city, and deprived the party of its legitimate strength at the ballot-box. To oppose the "organized conspiracy" miscalled a municipal government, good men who were not to be frightened or cajoled by Tammany Sachems and their camp-followers have made various reforming efforts from time to time. In all such efforts since the year when Tieman was chosen to the Mayoralty, Republicans have practically co-operated with honest Democrats against the demagogues who wilfully betrayed every trust committed to their charge. When tax-paying citizens invoked a Republican Legislature to interpose in behalf of our city, the response to their appeal was prompt and earnest. When these citizens protested against Democratic misrule, and denounced the municipal Government as "a conspiracy of bad men who had risen to power by deceiving and blinding one portion of the people, and buying another portion," how could the Republican party answer the plea, save by assenting to the demand for the creation of Metropolitan Commissions? Anxious, moreover, to conciliate those Democratic tax-payers who were so largely represented by the "Citizens' Association," the Republican legislative majority conceded an equal share to Democrats and Republicans in the composition of metropolitan boards. The Board of Supervisors was reconstructed through Democratic suggestions, under a law which gave six members to each of the two political parties, and in a corresponding spirit of intended "fair play," the authority of commissions was originally divided.

Time has demonstrated this action to have been a grave political error. Strictly partisan commissions in the beginning might have been unpopular, but they would, at least, have been responsible. Non-partisan boards were responsible to no one. The bars between Democracy and Republicanism were abruptly let down, and dishonest men in both party organizations began to coalesce and conspire for common profit. Influential Republicans speedily became participants of Democratic jobbery and its proceeds, and, in due time, made their way into Democratic "rings." Hence the Sachems of Tammany were soon found mingling in social clubs with Republican leaders, and it was not long before the underlings of these fraternizing chiefs had learned to imitate, in ward and district bargains, the corruptions initiated by their superiors through joint official schemes and plundering contracts. So, by degrees, from non-partisan Commissions, from irresponsible Boards of Supervisors, from New Court-house Rings, from jobbers in market-building and street opening, grew into strength those combinations and intrigues of dishonest Republicans with dishonest Democrats, which have been active causes of party demoralization. Year by year the evil has grown until New York politics are scandalized by the spectacle of successive Legislatures bought and sold, judges bribed or otherwise improperly influenced, party leaders subsidized by their political opponents, municipal reformers purchased outright with lucrative offices, the "Citizens' Association" itself reduced to be a mere purveyor for the Tammany Ring, and that ring dominant in State and city.

From this state of things the Republican party has suffered grievously, and up to the last election it was almost hopeless of relief. Of the Republican General Committee of 1870, no less than forty delegates were recipients of Tammany money in salaries as office-holders under the Democratic city and county Governments; and the zeal with which they expected to do the bidding of their Tammany employers was measured in the late election by the activity and pertinacity with which they opposed all efforts to reform and reorganize the party. For this reason it is now properly urged that Tammany office-holders shall not be placed in positions where they may, by any possibility, work harm to Republican interests. The honest members of the Republican organization in the city, who cast 35,000 votes for their State ticket, and who have no object in view but the rescue of our State from Democratic election frauds and violence, demand that their Republican associations and conventions shall be protected hereafter against the abuses of primary elections. They demand that Republican councils shall be secured from Democratic scheming, and that Republican candidates shall be honestly nominated and faithfully supported on Republican issues only, and elected, if dossible, by a pure ballot and a fair return.

Concerning any question of so-called "regularity" affecting this or that county convention or general committee, the State Committee, if they be wise, will take no heed. With any suppositious attitude of either United States Senator, they will have as little to do. The matter before them involves more than "regularity;" it affects the integrity and efficiency of Republicanism in New York city, and relatively in the State. This putrid cancer of Tammany influence must be cut from the Republican organization, or it will eat out the strength thereof before another Presidential canvass. Let the State Committee direct such a reconstruction of the local associations as will make them elements of Republican strength, instead of auxiliaries to Tammany Hall.

Let their rolls, which now carry majorities of Democratic names, or of "bogus" names on which Democrats vote at Republican "primaries," be purged of such spurious membership. Let the General Committee be no longer controlled by Tammany delegates, and nominating conventions be no longer "packed" in the interest of Democratic aspirants for office. Let Republican hucksterers who provide convenient inspectors for appointment by Mayor Hall, be left henceforth to sell themselves only, and not their party.

As for threatened divisions, there need be no apprehension on that score. The defection of the Republicans who are owned by Tammany will be no loss to us; they had better oppose openly than betray in secret. The Republicans whom Tammany cannot buy will not be found alien to a sound party organization.

SIGNS OF A PRESIDENTIAL SCRUB RACE AND ITS TERRIBLE DANGERS TO THE COUNTRY.
From the N. Y. Herald.

When a great political party in the height of its power is slain, like Cæsar, in the Senate House, it means revolution and confusion in all the body politic before there can be a restoration of order, system, and harmony. In a political sense, General Grant and his administration are menaced in the Senate with the fate of Cæsar. The conspirators are there and the conspiracy is under way. Sumner, pompous, pretentious, and consequential, is the proper man to play the part of Brutus. Fenton is not quite up to the calibre of "the lean and hungry Cassius," but he has the spirit and the will, and he will do. Carl Schurz, a red revolutionist by profession, of the European Jacobin school, is the very fellow for the *role* of "the envious Casca." The faithful Drake, in his farewell speech in the Senate, might have said of Schurz, in reference to the late Missouri election, as Mark Antony said over Cæsar's dead body—

"See what a rent the envious Casca made."

Indeed, excepting General Cameron, General Wilson, and one or two others, we are not certain General Grant has any supporters in the Senate who are honestly working for his success as the mainstay of the Republican party and the National Treasury. Some of the Senatorial body want a new party, as Calhoun wanted a new party when he found that General Jackson was too much for him; some have their petty personal revenges to satisfy, such as Fenton; some, disappointed in the spoils, have ceased to care a button whether Grant goes up or down; and some, intent only upon the enormous plunder of railway land jobs and whisky rings, would like to get General Grant out of the way, as an obstruction to their schemes. These are among the numerous signs of a general break-up of the Republican party, and of a disastrous scrub-race to the country for the Presidential succession. In this scrub-race we may look for three or four candidates from the *debris* of the Republican party, and over three from the drifting materials of the Democratic party—an Eastern candidate, say Hoffman; a Western candidate, Hendricks, most likely; and a Southern candidate, probably Andy Johnson or Wade Hampton, and possibly Jeff. Davis.

In this month of December, 1870, the condition of the Republican party, though not so sharply defined, may be compared to that of the Democratic party in December, 1859. Then the signs of an impending Democratic dissolution stood out in bold relief in both houses of Congress; now the signs of a Republican break-up are only partially visible in the Senate. Then the Southern oligarchy were with the President and he was with them; now the Northern bolters and malcontents are against the President, and so far they have not fatally crippled him. But the grand result of the fight among the Democratic politicians of 1859–60 is promised from these Republican bolters and disaffected leaders of 1870—the dissolution of the party and a Presidential scrub race from its separated factions and sections.

What then? We shall not have the easy reconstruction of parties which followed the scrub race of 1824, nor the bloody results of a terrible civil war such as followed the Democratic dissolution and scrub race of 1860; but chaos will come again. In 1824, when the old Republican party was finally dissolved, and Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay were run for the Presidency, each upon his personal merits, there were no delicate and dangerous questions to be affected by the election of any one of them over the others. In the end, there being no choice by the people, when the election was determined by the House of Representatives in favor of Adams, the reconstruction of parties which followed (crystallizing eventually into the Democratic and Whig parties) was more upon personal issues, such as the battle of New Orleans of 1815, raised between Jackson and Adams, than upon anything else. In 1860, on the other hand, the Democratic scrub race was deliberately contrived by the Southern slaveholding oligarchy as an opening for an armed Rebellion and an independent Southern Confederacy by force of arms. It was a senseless and suicidal war on the part of Jeff Davis and the South, as the war against Germany has proved to be to Napoleon and France; but do we not see in both cases that aspiring and desperate demagogues are reckless of consequences?

Assuming, then, that we are to have a Presidential scrub race in 1872, the Republican party being broken up, it will make no material difference whether the election is made by the Electoral College or turned over to the new House of Representatives chosen in this year's elections. With the Republican party out of the way the party lines will disappear, even in Congress, and the members of the House, if called to choose a President, will be controlled by the spoils and plunder. Therefore in 1872, whether we get a President from the people or the House (the Republican party being broken up, and the Democratic party too, on different candidates, and General Grant being thrown out), a scrub race will be followed by a political revolution in the Government itself. The political elements which for twelve years have been kept in the background will, as the most active and united forces, come to the front; the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution will be declared irregular, spurious, and void; the sovereign rights of the States each to control its social institutions and political elections will be reaffirmed, and the national debt resulting from the war against the Confederate Southern States will be abated and repudiated, as a monstrous insult to the South and as an oppressive burden saddled upon the country by an unconstitutional despotism.

Strong as our national bondholders feel in their securities, we can tell them that their only reliable security is General Grant. He is pledged to the faithful redemption of the debt, and we all know that he is safe and sound on this great question. We are sure so far, but no further. Break up the party identified with Grant's administration, cut off Grant, and give us a scrub-race candidate for our next President, and we shall have a scrub administration, a scrub Congress, and a condition of political and financial chaos worse than that of France under Gambetta. Take away General Grant, and you can carry even the negro vote of the South to-day for repudiation, and you may carry the vote of the West in the same direction to-morrow. The success of Carl Schurz in Missouri is a revolutionary sign in that quarter of bad omen; for Schurz is aptly defined in Bismarck's expressive allusion to those revolutionary *sans culottes* of France as "those gentlemen of the pavement." We have finished the work of a great revolution, but now the reaction is upon us. Andy Johnson, in his last annual message to Congress, in plumply proposing repudiation, had a glimmering of this, only he was a little too fast. But he picked out the arrow which may still strike the vulnerable heel of Achilles. If the administration party, pledged to the public debt, is broken up, the elements pledged among themselves to repudiation will take its place. This is the simple logic of the question. Then, indeed, shall we have something like the blessed bankruptcy, anarchy and universal demoralization of Mexico in full blast. Look at it. Twenty-five hundred millions of debt is a heavy burden; but it may be wiped out with a sponge. There is the danger—the sponge. Schurz has none of these national bonds, they say, to look after, and so the course is clear for him against Grant; but Fenton and Sumner are among the bloated bondholders, and their folly is amazing. But, oh! it may be said, these horrid foreshadowings are absurd. So it was thought of the warnings of the late Rebellion. We are sure of nothing in this age of startling events, and nothing revolutionary is impossible. We venture, therefore, another prediction. Let these mutinous leaders of the Republican party continue their mischievous work against the administration, so as to make in 1871 General Grant's retirement from the Presidential field or his defeat a foregone conclusion, and by the year 1872 such distrust and fear will come upon our national securities and such depreciation that repudiation will become the ruling condition of the Presidential election.

HONORS TO YOUNG MR. COLFAX.
From the New Orleans Times.

The American mania for presenting parties in office with silver slop-bowls and ornamental tea-kettles has just touched the climax of its absurdity at Washington, where our solemn Solons of the Senate have stamped with the seal of approbation this custom, so extensively practiced heretofore by needy custom-house subalterns and sycophantic policemen. The victim of the testimonial mania in this instance is the amiable owl who fills the second office in the nation—the Honorable Smiler Colfax; but, in order to rob it as far as possible of the fish-like smell of fawning adulation, they have struck, as Brutus did at Rome, through the bosom of her greatest son. Schuyler Colfax, Jr., aged about a half a dozen months, bound in swadding clothes, still muling and puking in his nurse's arms, is the object of this weighty compliment from the "Senators of the XLI Congress," valued at $1000. In Taffany's window at New York city it is exhibited daily to gaping multitudes, and is described in an ecstacy of enthusiasm by the journalistic Sairey Gamps who have examined it.

"Fretted gold," "tuberoses," "purple silk," "morning glories," "monograms," "satin wood," "flower wreaths," "lions' heads," "wheat stalks," etc., and all under the direction of Senator Anthony, who has played the metallic accoucheur to this splendid ornament of the nursery. It is to be hoped that some other Senator will enhance the value of the gift by mixing the "young gentleman's" pap in the silver service. Senator Wilson, being a family man, could doubtless do so to perfection, while Chandler held the baby, and Morton chucked "goo, goo!" to it. As for Sumner, his unfortunate lack of experience in such matters would perhaps debar a participation in this national tribute to innocence; he might still, however, maintain his standing in Schuyler's estimation, by forwarding from his sophomoric study a portion of infantile outfit, strangely neglected in this testimonial: we refer to a silver pin, of curious construction but important use, that too might be made of fretted silver, elegantly carved with flowers, in which the "bachelor's button" and "sweet pea" could be appropriately entwined. We call Charles' attention to the omission, satisfied that we are doing him an inestimable service, as well as the exceedingly young gentleman so strangely honored.

A ROW IN THE KITCHEN.
From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The rumor that Mr. Forney has again become the victim of a Presidential ingrate is fully confirmed. He announces his determination to dispose of the organ in Washington, and devote himself henceforth to his beloved Philadelphians in the *Press*. When the great patriot became convinced twelve years or so ago of the ingratitude of Buchanan in refusing to give him a Cabinet position, he rushed from the White House breathing vengeful quotations from Byron's "Mazeppa," and started a newspaper. Under a keen sense of like injury at the hands of the present occupant of that mansion, his first impulse is to sell a newspaper. Then wrath and revenge impelled him to write. He now expresses his resolve to withdraw from the editorial service which has brought curses instead of rewards. The duodecennial which has wrought such changes on all else has had its effect on the Philadelphia patriot.

But a little while ago all was serene. The air was filled with pleasing rumors that Pennsylvania was again to have a place in the Cabinet of President Grant, and that Forney was to be the man. It was believed that the President was anxious to get rid of Postmaster-General Creswell, who had shown no political power in Maryland. Some people of course there were who affected to believe that the telegraph wires from Washington had been skillfully attuned by Mr. Forney himself. All the while the *Chronicle* was working most vigorously for the administration. Inspired by Cabinet expectations, the faculties of the editor seemed to expand, and fresh tales of Ku-klux barbarity were daily served up to his patron in the White House. In the very excess of his adulation, he lavished his praises on that clumsy mosaic, the President's message.

All is changed now. Forney realizes that he has been deceived. Creswell is not going out of the Cabinet, and if any of Grant's advisers withdraw, the editor of the *Chronicle* will not take his place. A special Washington correspondent of the *Patriot* has given some of the details of this second of Mr. Forney's Presidential quarrels. It seems that Grant insisted that the editor should "pitch into" Sumner and Schurz. This he refused to do, giving the excuse that they were his friends, and that he had done enough of that sort of work without receiving any substantial recognition of his services. Grant was probably asking too much of Forney in requiring that he should abuse Sumner, but it must be remembered that he witnessed the abuse which the *Chronicle* had poured out on Fessenden, Trumbull, and other Senators because they were honest and fearless enough to discharge their duties in the impeachment trial, in defiance of party clamor. Grant has his own views of the relations between the head of an administration and its organ, and they seem to be quite correct. Forney was entirely willing to perform the services required of him, but Grant did not show any disposition to reciprocate. For in the position of Postmaster-General, he would have made war on Sumner, Schurz, and any other political friends with the same facility which he evinced in reconciling himself with Senator Cameron. In consequence of Grant's obtuseness, Mr. Forney withdraws from the organ, and Sumner will have the infinite satisfaction of retaining his friend. When Forney is gone, who will invent those Ku-Klux tales which filled the souls of the faithful with horror and furnished the ready pretext for military interference in Southern elections? Who will interview the "intelligent gentleman who has just arrived from Texas," or the "devoted loyalist who gives a thrilling picture of the outrages committed on our colored fellow-citizens in Alabama." Grant will yet realize the extent of his loss in the defection of Colonel Forney. There is no one to fill his place.

CITY ITEMS.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

OUR CONCLUSION.—As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention), the conclusion to which the scientific world, the press and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA MOSS FARINE, are founded on incontrovertible facts; and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwallader, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL to call at the China and Glass ware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

FAMILIES TRAVELLING may secure elegant suits of rooms, by telegraph, at the American House, Boston, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. Rice have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR. A Dinner will be given to the Children of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION, on CHRISTMAS DAY (Monday), at 12 o'clock, at the Mission-house, No. 619 BEDFORD Street.

Donations in Money, Poultry, Provisions, and Clothing thankfully received by the undersigned.

Donations towards the erection of a Building on the South street front of Lot *earnestly solicited* from our Benevolent Citizens.

All friends of the Cause cordially invited.

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch street.
CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank street.
GEORGE PERKINPINE, No. 56 N. Fourth street.
EDMUND A. JOHNS, No. 415 Arch street.
W. H. HEISLER, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets. 12 17 swthf 4t
REV. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford street.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 4m*

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.
12 10 smwtf CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors.
9 29 mwf3] No. 120 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass.

☞ OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
No. 322 North SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.
The Return Judges of the First Senatorial District are hereby notified that by resolution they are directed to meet at
O'NEILL'S HALL, LOMBARD STREET,
East of Broad, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870,
at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of performing the duties required by law.
12 19 3t JAMES W. POWELL, Clerk.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf)

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Directors for renewal of Certificate of a Share of Stock in the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, No. 8988 standing in my name, the original having been lost or mislaid.
12 16 fmw3t S. N. THOMAS.

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FREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m FIFTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 23mwf]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be clos on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and r opened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stan registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.
An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of State tax, payable on the 27th inst.
Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 28th. F. H. TROTTER,
12 14 wfm6t Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF P. E. CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, December 20, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 17 5t*

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 9

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity or, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $500; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LOPGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 10 8m

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 12 17 1mrp

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The civil engineers who were arrested at the Park in the act of surveying the route of the National Railroad, had a final hearing before Alderman Alexander, yesterday. The Solicitor of the Park was present, and stated that it was the intention of the commissioners to resist the building of the railroad through the grounds by all legal means, and the persons under arrest were asked what their instructions were. They replied that they had been ordered to survey the route, but had not received any instructions in respect to the park. Defendants declined to give bail and were committed.

—A short time before the closing of the polls last evening at the precinct house Twelfth and Brinton streets, a disturbance took place, during which Officers Patrick Quinn, of the Fifth district, and Eastburn, of the Fourteenth district, were shot. It appears that a crowd of roughs visited the voting place, and, evidently bent upon mischief, extinguished the public lights in the neighborhood. Considerable confusion was caused in consequence, and while the police were moving towards the offenders, a discharge of a pistol was heard, followed by several shots in rapid succession. Two of these discharges caused the wounds referred to. Policeman Quinn was shot in the arm, and the injury was not serious. He was admitted into the hospital. Eastburn was wounded in the groin, but not dangerously. He was taken to his home in Germantown. A young man who gave the name of Smith was arrested, supposed to have been one of the rioters, and Alderman Collins committed him for a further hearing.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Its Opening Last Evening—A Grand Affair.

The opening last evening of the new Chamber of Commerce was of the most gorgeous description. The interior was neatly arrayed and presented a handsome appearance. The first floor was devoted to the purposes of a restaurant, and was fitted up in style under the management of Mr. R. L. Ryan. The second floor was used as dressing-rooms for the guests. The main hall in the third floor was devoted to dancing. At about a quarter of 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive in large numbers, and from that hour until half-past 9 o'clock a continual stream of beautifully-dressed ladies with their attendants kept pouring into the building. At half-past 8 o'clock Professer B. K. McClurg's Brass Band struck up a lively air, and the music was continued at intervals until the grand opening march, which occurred at 9 o'clock. The dresses of the ladies were very fine, and for beauty and taste have not been excelled by any public or private entertainment given in this city the present season. Everything had been arranged in the most perfect order, and scores of well-trained servants were in attendance, who administered to the wants of those assembled. Shortly after 1 o'clock the dancing began with music by Hassler's orchestra, and continued with slight intermission until an early hour this morning. Every one present appeared to enjoy himself, the affair proving an entire success, and one which redounds greatly to the credit of those instrumental in its getting up. About 12 o'clock a grand banquet was furnished in the lower hall, which was spread in excellent style. Full justice was done to it by all, the exercise of the dance giving them keen appetites. A large number of our prominent citizens were present during the evening. The affair was one of the most select and brilliant which has ever been witnessed in this city.

The gas-fixtures, manufactured by Cornelius & Sons, attracted considerable attention; and well they might, for there are no finer ones in any building in this city. They are perfectly magnificent, and last evening were the occasion of much comment. They are so located that the conjoined light is decidedly uniform, and its effect upon the eyes is very pleasant. These fixtures reflect great credit upon the skill and taste of the Messrs. Cornelius & Sons.

THE GERMAN FAIR.

Opening Ceremonies Last Evening.

The German Sanitary Fair was opened at Horticultural Hall last evening under the most favorable auspices. It is to continue open until Monday week.

All yesterday the different sub-committees were busy in receiving and arranging the goods, and numbers of men were kept busy in carrying out their orders. When the doors were opened large numbers of people poured into the hall, and by 9 o'clock the floor and balconies were filled. The ladies of the fair were darting hither and thither, their brilliant badges attracting universal attention.

About 9 o'clock the band, under Herr Oberkirsch, struck up a German air, and the formal opening ceremonies then began by a military march by the band. The Young Maennerchor singing society then sang "The German Fatherland," after which Mr. Charles Vezin, Consul of the North German Confederation, made the opening address. He was followed by the President of the Fair Association, Dr. A. Fellger, who also delivered an address, as did also Dr. E. Morwitz. The song "During the Watch," was now sung by the Young Maennerchor Society, after which Dr. A. Kellner delivered a German address. The song, "Watch on the Rhine," was now sung, when his Honor Mayor Fox made a short address.

The hall is most beautifully decorated with evergreens throughout. The different tables are arranged around the sides of the hall, while in the centre of the room is a large fountain: on either side of it are tables of fancy goods, toys, and notions of various kinds, each table being covered with a beautiful bower of evergreens. The balcony is faced with flags, ribbons, and evergreens, and at intervals are hung the various colored flags of the different German singing societies of this city, who generously loaned them for the occasion.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Georgia elections took place yesterday.

—The cold weather is reported to be intense on the Pacific coast.

—The Cincinnati Gas Company have ordered a scientific investigation into the causes which led to the explosion of their gasometer on Monday.

—The articles impeaching Governor Holden were formally submitted yesterday to the bar of the Senate of the North Carolina Legislature, and the Executive made no opposition to the surrendering of his office.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the San Domingo resolution was considered. After some discussion, Mr. Morton desiring to have his resolution considered, and Mr. Sumner urging his own resolution upon the subject, the Morton resolution was taken up by a vote of 36 to 17. Pending discussion of the matter, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Amnesty bill was discussed. Mr. Butler moved the previous question on the amendments, which was seconded—yeas, 91; nays, 84. Without coming to a vote, however, the House adjourned.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Oakes Ames Contract—Opinion of Judge Pearson—Objection to the Railing.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—The Credit Mobilier case occupied Judge Pearson all day, and will take up several more days. Hon. John B. Alley, ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, took nearly all the time of the court. The principal points of his testimony were that Oakes Ames took the Pacific Railway contract entirely on condition to dispose of it as he pleased.

The parties in interest who were to receive the profits had been associated with Mr. Ames from the beginning, under the Hoxie contract, and they were all owners in the Union Pacific Railway Company almost in exact proportion as they owned stock in the Credit Mobilier. By the mode of division under the assignment of the contract, which was in proportion to the stock held by the parties, they were made personally liable with Mr. Ames, which was his desire, they standing between him and danger.

The Credit Mobilier was not directly or indirectly interested in the contract of August 16, 1867, nor was it interested directly or indirectly under the agreement or assignment of October 15, 1867, further than appears on the face of the paper.

In the dispute of counsel for the Commonwealth, whether not these points should be admitted as evidence for the jury, Judge Pearson said that he had formerly, in this case, held that money given to the stockholders of a corporation was in effect and law given to the corporation itself; but the Supreme Court, in reversing the lower court, had now drawn a distinction between the stockholders and the corporation, asserting that this contract or assignment did not give themoney to the corporation, but to the stockholders individually, so that it was consistently now competent for the defense to show whether or not other parties were interested in the matter, and that the division of profits in proportion to the stock held in the Credit Mobilier was only for convenience and equitable transfer of interests.

Mr. Hall, for the Commonwealth, took exception to this ruling. The witness then proceeded in his line of evidence. The reason Oakes Ames assigned the contract on the 15th of October to trustees was, that when he made the contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company it was the understanding that he had an absolute individual right legally to dispose of that contract just as he should choose; yet it was felt by the parties in interest, who were really old associates in the execution of the Hoxie contract, that there were equitable rights in consideration by which those parties were to have in some form and in some proportion an interest in this new contract.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE NINETY-SECOND DAY OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS—CONFLICTING STORIES CONCERNING THE BOMBARDMENT—THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec 20.

Commodore Ashbury was met by throngs of friends on his arrival at Liverpool from America, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet given in his honor at the Clarence Hotel.

The Manchester Post, in an editorial on the Alabama claims, refers to the services to the United States at the British Court of Charles Francis Adams and Reverdy Johnson, and says the present attitude of America is condemned by the record of her own ministers.

An American naval captain is at Constantinople, manufacturing torpedoes and other material of war for use in case of need against Russia.

The decree opening federal coasting trade to all nations is due to the obstruction of the railways, especially in northeastern France.

It is said by the Cologne Gazette that Havre is exempted from blockade by the French government.

General Glumer was wounded in the battle at Nuits on Friday.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The French forces attacked by General Werder at Nuits were in large numbers and held a strong position. The Germans captured 6000 prisoners together with the town. The French were pursued southward on Monday.

A French force 10,000 strong has been defeated at Poisiay and Fontenelli.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 5 P. M.—Prussian columns yesterday threatened Chateau Renault, fifteen miles northeast of Tours. Military critics are of the opinion that the forts around Paris secure the city from bombardment. Germany is suffering from a scarcity of coal. The working of many mines has ceased, the miners having been drafted into the army.

It is expected that Spain will shortly introduce a tobacco loan in the London market.

The Lord Mayor of London was hissed to-day by members of a deputation because he refused their application for the use of Guild Hall for a public meeting in favor of the French Republic and British intervention.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—[Special to the New York World.]—Your Versailles correspondent, after making a tour of the German lines, writes quite positively that it will be impossible ever to bombard Paris effectively.

The anxiety of the Germans for peace is intense. The German troops are on the point of mutiny.

There is good food and plenty in Paris for three months' subsistence. Rats are eaten only on wagers and for pastime. The bombardment of Paris is postponed until the "Greek Kalends."

The bombardment of Versailles is expected every moment. The French have in position guns capable of throwing shells through the King's palace, and driving the Germans from their works east and north of Versailles.

Your correspondent with the 10th corps, at Vendome, writing on the 18th, says:

After severe fighting on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, on both banks of the Loire, the Germans now occupy Freteval, Vendome and Epernay.

General Chauzy is retiring slowly and in tolerable order, hoping to join the seventy-first corps, under General Jaures, and other troops near Le Mans and Conlie. The fighting is tedious and bloody. The Germans need rest.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—[Special to New York World.] Malakoff writes from Paris on December 12: We have arrived at the starvation point. The supply of meat will last but a few days longer, and to save fuel many people remain in bed all day. If it had been properly timed, Ducrot's sortie would have been successful. In the event of failure of the next sortie, Ducrot, Favre and others of the government will leave Paris by balloon, to prosecute the war in the provinces, and Trochu will remain until the surrender of the city.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Cremieux and Admiral Fourichon are desirous to negotiate for peace; but Gambetta and Glaiz-Bizoin are resolved to prosecute the war. At a stormy meeting yesterday the first two were persistent and strongly pressed for peace. Gambetta finally agreed if the army of the Loire makes a stand that the war will be contined, and if Paris falls peace will be made.

ROME, Dec. 15.—[Special to New York Herald.]—A severe parliamentary conflict is going on at Florence in regard to the future status of the Pope. The Ministerial project for guaranteeing the independence of the Holy See consists of the following articles:

First. The personal inviolability of the Pope.

Second. The palace guards to be retained.

Third. The receipt annually of 3,215,000 lire for a guard and his former civil list.

Fourth. The Papal residence to be free of taxes and located at the Vatican and Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, and Castel Gondolfo in the country; and these shall be free of the ordinary jurisdiction of the State.

Fifth. The same immunity shall extend to localities occupied by the General Council of the Church.

Sixth. Criminals and offenders, within such localities, on taking refuge there, shall not be pursued by agents of justice or arrested without the sanction of the Pope or the President of the Conclaves.

Seventh. Such residents as aforementioned shall be free from the exportation laws.

Eighth. No searches or requisition of any books or documents shall be made in the office of any of the sacred congregations invested with ecclesiastical attributes by the Pope.

Ninth. The Pontiff shall enjoy freedom in establishing the acts of his ministry.

Tenth. Cardinals and ecclesiastics taking part in such acts shall be free from molestation by the government.

Eleventh. Free correspondence between the Pope and the Catholic world.

Twelfth. Postal and telegraph offices in the Vatican shall be free of charge.

Thirteenth. The Papal legates accredited by the Pope shall enjoy the same privileges as other Ministers.

Fourteenth. The Pontiff's spiritual and disciplinary jurisdiction shall be exercised free of control by the State.

Fifteenth. All ecclesiastical meetings shall be held without government permission.

Sixteenth. The nomination of all benefices, dignities and offices of the Church shall be made without government interference.

Seventeenth. The Episcopal oaths of allegiance to the King are abolished.

Eighteenth. The institutions founded in Rome for the education of priests shall be under the direction of the Pope, without interference from the secular authorities.

Nineteenth. The office of Apostolic Legate of Sicily is abolished.

Twentieth. All existing laws contrary to the foregoing are abrogated.

STUTTGARDT, Dec. 20.—The King of Wartemberg opened the Chambers yesterday. In his speech he referred to the glorious successes of the Germans. Their companionship in arms had kindled a desire for political unity. Failing which, the historic events of the year lack consecration. He urged the deputies to recognize in the federal treaties lately concluded the scope for development of the nation and her institutions. A bill will be introduced at once authorizing the present taxation to further war measures and for the completion of railways.

STUPENDOUS TOBACCO FRAUDS.

Arrest of a Major-General for Defrauding the Revenue—Important Developments Forthcoming.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—Some time ago James J. Brooks, United States Revenue Detective (who was shot and almost killed in Philadelphia while attempting to make a seizure), while working up a case in New York, discovered a shipment of fraudulent tobacco through General John Ramsey, whose factory and store were at the corner of Montgomery and Green streets, Jersey City. Among the rest were thirty-seven barrels shipped to parties in the Western District of Pennsylvania, principally in Luzerne county. These barrels contained counterfeit stamps and stamps which had been used before. An indictment was found against Ramsey at Williamsport, in September last, and a process was issued for his arrest. He was taken into custody and brought to this city. As he presented a very genteel appearance, had been a major-general of volunteers, and served with distinction all through the war, having been wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and as he was known to military officers here as a good soldier, he was released on condition that in ten days he would send a recognizance, with bail for his appearance at the October term of Court. The time expired, and the recognizance was not sent.

District Attorney Swoope then issued a bench warrant for his arrest, and sent it to officer Harry Clark, formerly Chief of Police under Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia. The officer found the General at Jersey City, and arrived with him here on Saturday. Finding himself unable to get bail here, he telegraphed to various friends in different parts of the country, but without eliciting an answer. He was then committed to jail, and as the prison doors closed upon him he wept like a child.

Ramsey is said to be an old offender. He started his brother, William Ramsey, in business as a tobacco manufacturer, at Keyport, New Jersey, two years ago, and a sloop load of tobacco, fresh from his factory, was seized by the Government, with fraudulent stamps on the packages. When the General was first arrested, he had some intimation of the visit of the officers, and prepared himself by destroying his books. In his waste basket was found the *debris* of books containing entries of business transactions extending into August, 1870. Specimens of the *debris* are in Mr. Swoope's possession. When arrested this week, he was seen secreting a box under some goods, which, on examination, proved to be a cigar box literally filled with stamps which had been used and removed from tobacco packages.

The establishment in New York, from which the fraudulent tobacco came through Ramsey into this district, was seized by the Government and has been appraised at $100,000. It is believed that the trial, which will take place in February next, will develop one of the most stupendous tobacco frauds which has been perpetrated since the law was enacted.

EUGENIE AT WINDSOR.

On Monday, the 5th, the Empress Eugenie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, the Duchess of Galiera, and the Duchess of Montero, and attended by the Countess Clary, Baroness Breton Bourbard, Madile Larminot, Count Clary, and Baron Duperre, left Hasbleburst about 1 o'clock on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, travelling over the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Chatham Junction, and thence to Windsor by the Southwestern Railway, this company having provided a special train. At the Windsor terminus of the Southwestern Railway excellent arrangements had been made for the reception of the Empress. Those of the public who happened to be in the station at the time of her Imperial Majesty's arrival were permitted to remain, while great crowds of spectators gathered in the Datchet road between the Lodge gate of the Castle slopes and the Queen's private waiting-rooms. The Queen was represented by Lord Charles Fitzroy and the Hon. Miss Paipps, who drove down to the terminus about ten minutes before the time fixed for the arrival. The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, upon quitting the saloon, were received by Lord Charles Fitzroy and the lady in waiting, and conducted to the private waiting-rooms. As the Empress crossed the platform a ringing cheer rose from the crowd of spectators, which compliment her Majesty most graciously acknowledged. The Empress was dressed in black. Her Majesty and the Prince Imperial appeared in excellent health, and the illustrious party remained for a few minutes in the royal ante room. The Empress and Prince Imperial were then escorted to the Queen's carriages, which, followed by those containing the respective suites, were driven through the Lodge gates opposite the station, and up the slopes to the castle, which was reached about half-past two. The Empress and Prince were welcomed by her Majesty and the royal family at the castle. The visit lasted upwards of an hour, and at 18 close the Empress and the Prince Imperial took leave of the Queen, leaving the castle at 3 40 P. M., accompanied by Prince Arthur and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy and the Hon. Miss Phipps. The special train was timed to leave the railway station at 3 45 P. M., but before that hour, notwithstanding the rain, which fell in a drizzling shower, a large number of people had assembled outside the royal private entrance and within the terminus. At the Queen's waiting rooms the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial took an affectionate leave of Prince Arthur, who remained upon the platform till the train started at 3:45 P. M. As the saloon with the Empress and Prince Imperial moved away the spectators loudly cheered the Imperial party. The Empress and Prince appeared pleased at this demonstration, and gracefully returned their acknowledgments.

THE "ERIE" STRIKE.

Interruption of Traffic—The National Guard Called Out—Citizens Sworn in to Preserve the Peace.

The strike on the Erie Railway is much more serious than at first reported. The strike thus far does not extend beyond the brakemen employed on the freight trains, no attempt having been made to reduce the wages of the brakemen employed on the passenger trains, but several hundred of the former are standing out and refuse to resume work until the old rates ($2 a day) are restored, alleging as a reason that it is simply a matter of impossibility for them to sustain life at the reduced rate of compensation. On Saturday night the strikers carried away from Hornellsville the coupling-pins, and hundreds of freight cars were blocked up on the track. It is said that many of the cattle on the stock trains, that had been detained for twenty-four hours or more, were dying. This fact having been brought to the notice of the leaders of the strikers, they finally consented on Saturday night to allow one stock train to leave Hornellsville after the passenger train coming east.

Yesterday matters assumed such a threatening appearance that the Sheriff of Steuben county swore in as deputy sheriffs to preserve the peace one-half the male inhabitants of Hornellsville, and this number being deemed insufficient, that official subsequently called out a regiment of militia from Corning. Several hundred men are said to be on strike. When the passenger trains coming to this city passed Hornellsville yesterday, the excitement, it is reported, was intense among the crowd of one or two thousand persons collected about the depot. It is understood, however, that the brakemen did not resort to violence. There is no interruption to the passenger trains but the freight traffic is at a complete standstill in consequence of the strike.—*N. Y. Post last evening.*

—The lovers of Western divorce scandals were recently regaled with the testimony of several witnesses in the Love divorce case at Chicago, all of which went to prove that the Love family had contrived to exist for quite a considerable time without love.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 21	MOON SETS	6 10
SUN SETS	4 35	HIGH WATER	0 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Southam'ton	New York	Nov. 29
Merrimack	Rio Janeiro	New York	Nov. 25
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Rhein	Bremen	New York	Dec. 10
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Lafayette	Havre	New York	Dec. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Ottawa	Baltimore	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana	Dec. 22
Arizona	New York	Hong Kong	Dec. 22
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 24
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 24
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 28
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K.W.	Dec. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl, Sr.
Bark Nettie Merryman, Rollins, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr C. A. Farnsworth, Benson, Barbadoes, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, St. Jago de Cuba, do.
Schr J. B. Franklin, Toole, Baltimore, captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed one ship and two barks in the Bay, coming up, and one ship off the Brandywine, at anchor.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Zelma, Peterson, 74 days from Leghorn, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori & Sonve-sel to Workman & Co.

Schr John Beatty, Price, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, 8 days from Norfolk, with shingles, etc., to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 20—A. M.—The brig Lena, of Halifax, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, with logwood, is ashore on Cape Henlopen, and is full of water.

A large bark is anchored below the Brown, far over toward the Jersey side.

P. M.—The Howard reports passed in to-day, bark Narragansett, from Alicante, and a brig from Pensacola.

The Cope also reports that the bark Sylvia, from Havana, passed in this morning.

The brig Lena, ashore on the Cape, will probably be stripped and her cargo removed, without any attempt to get her off.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 49.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royal Sovereign, Ogilvie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.

Ship Navigator, Ross, sailed from Sourabaya 15th Oct. for America.

Br. steamer Sidonian, Mackay, from Marseilles Nov. 17, via Gibraltar 21st, and Bermuda Dec. 12, at New York yesterday, with 150 passengers. Left at Bermuda steamer Guiding Star, coaling. Steamer San Francisco (formerly the Keystone State), while entering the harbor of Hamilton, Dec 5, struck on a rock and foundered—passengers and crew saved.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, from Liverpool 7th and Queenstown 8th inst., at New York yesterday, with 166 passengers. Dec. 16, lat. 43 05, long. 59, passed steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpool 3d, Queenstown 4th, and Halifax 15th inst., at New York yesterday, with 68 passengers.

Br. steamers Siberia and Nebraska, fm New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer Britannia, from New York for Glasgow touched off Moville yesterday.

Br. steamer Riga, Clark, from Shanghae via Hong Kong, passed Gibraltar 3d inst.

Br. steamer Sweden, McKenzie, sailed from Greenock 2d inst. for Savannah.

N. G. steamer Thuringia, from Hamburg, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Merrimack, Weir, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., and Rapidan, Whitehurst, from Havana, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, for Aspinwall, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Erie, Sears, from New York via Cowes, at Brest 16th inst.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, from New York, at Galveston 17th inst.

Steamer Ariadne, Pennington, at Key West 16th inst. from Galveston, and sailed for New York.

Steamers Mississippi, Henry, and St. Louis, Whitehead, from New York, at New Orleans 18th inst.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, for New York, s'ld from New Orleans 17th inst.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Bark De Geer, Tellefsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 1st inst.

Schr Virginia, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr St Mary, Steelman, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New Haven 19th inst.

Schr C. Newkirk, Newkirk, at New Haven 19th inst. from Baltimore.

Schr Henrietta, Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 18th inst.

Schrs J. S. Detwiler, Grace, and Stephen Morris, Seaman, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Boston 18th instant.

Schr Gust, Johnson, from Trenton, at Providence 18th inst.

Schrs David D. Cranmer, Hanmer; Anna E. Safford, Powell; and Ellen M. Baxter, Waterman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

Schr Irene E. Messervey, Wall, for Philadelphia or Baltimore sailed from Fall River 17th inst.

Schr Samuel Gilman, Kelley, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

Schrs Harriet S. Brooks, Brooks, and N. & H. Gould, Crowell, hence, at Providence 17th inst.

Schrs Northern Light, Ireland, and D. S. Mershon, Ayres, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th instant.

Schr Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, hence for Hingham, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schrs Sidney C. Tyler, Barrett, and L. & A. Babcock, Lee, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schr W. P. Willman, Curtis, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.

Schrs F. P. M. Tasker, Tasker, and Lottie, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia; Sarah Watson, Smith, from Newport for do.; and W. T. Wellman, Curtis, from New Haven for do., passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

Schrs Flora, ——, hence for Boston, and Transit, Rackett, do. for Providence, passed Hell Gate 19th instant.

Schrs Thomas Sinnickson, Dickinson; A. Trudell, Bess; and Elvie Davis, Hand, hence, at Providence 18th inst., the latter for Pawtucket. The Thomas Sinnickson was blown off and made Tarpaulin Cove in the gale of the 16th inst., with loss of fore-gaff and other slight damage.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Glenda'e, McIntyre, at Nassau 13th inst. from Galveston, for New Orleans next day, with cargo of wrecked schr H. P. Russell, from Philadelphia.

Schr Edward Collyer, while passing through Hell Gate yesterday, was struck by a squall and capsized off Nigger Point; she drifted down to Nigger Head, and will be a total loss. Crew saved.

Schrs Bickman, of Rockland; Eliza Crowell, of Bangor; and Tiger, of Camden, all light, and bound east, while putting into Portland for a harbor, went ashore at 4 o'clock yesterday morning outside Bangs Island Point. The two latter are full of water. A tug was sent to their assistance, but could do nothing.

The Savannah *Republican* says:—A survey has been held on the bark Dakotah, which was run into by the steamer Wyoming, of Philadelphia, and it has been recommended that she return to Savannah for repairs. The Dakotah will be detained about twenty days, and it is said that the amount of damage will not fall short of $2500.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BLOSSOM ROCK—HARBOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Colonel Williamson, U. S. Engineers, has made his final survey of Blossom Rock, and pronounced the once formidable obstruction to navigation removed according to contract.

Schr Julia, of Newport, acting as a light-boat on Hog Island Point, which was driven ashore in the gale of the 15th in Narragansett Bay, was got off and towed to Newport on the 16th inst.

The Buoy on the reef of Centre Island, at the entrance of Cold Spring harbor, Long Island, has disappeared.

CLOTHING.

HABILLEMENTS No. 824 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & Co. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

For a Holiday Present NOTHING Better than a nice SMOKING JACKET. A lot just made up. CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, Of all styles.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES' One-Price ESTABLISHMENT, No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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PURCHASERS OF COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

12 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE OF GOULD & CO.,

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LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

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All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

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Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1pi

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT IX. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 21, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF EDWIN BOOTH. Shakespeare's historical tragedy, in five acts, of MACBETH.
Macbeth.....EDWIN BOOTH
Thursday—THE IRON CHEST and TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Friday—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH, STRANGER and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE—HAMLET.
Monday Afternoon—THE RAPPAREES.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS. MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK, the last six representations of McCloskey's Drama, ACROSS THE CONTINENT. OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS JOE FERRIS, THE "FERRET." Friday, last Benefit of OLIVER DOUD BYRON. MONDAY (Christmas), OURS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 21, Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as.....Rosalind E. L. DAVENPORT as.....Jacques Supported by a Star Company. Admission, $1, 75, 50 and 25 cents. Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock. 12 20 2t

CONCERT HALL.—EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 26, SAM SHARPLEY'S SILVER SHOW. The Great LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjuror. The EUROPEAN TROUPE of TRAINED BIRDS, MICE, and CATS, all performing together and being in perfect harmony in the same cage; and the CARNIVAL OF CROESUS, giving each auditor an ELEGANT PRESENT, ranging in value from 25 cents to $25. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Children, 25c. 12 20 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. BRILLIANT TRIUMPH. AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. WONDERFUL COMBINATION. SPECIAL NOTICE.—FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY, on which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, are to be nightly witnessed the greatest novelties and wonders, including "THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW," THE EMINENT FRENCH WRESTLERS, SIG. OBERTO, THE CONTORTIONIST, THE GRAND EQUESTRIAN TROUPE, and other novelties. Prices as usual. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2½. 12 19 6t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth. SIMMONS & DE COURSEY'S MINSTRELS, THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA. Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of HUSH A BYE BABY; OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

FRENCH BAZAAR—CONCERT HALL.—Continuing daily and nightly until December 24 (Christmas Eve), inclusive. The objects of this Bazaar are purely charitable—to relieve the widow and orphan, the sick, wounded, and dying—and the destitute victims of the War in France. The Ladies who have organized this work, therefore, make a general appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity to visit the Fair, and by their generous patronage make it a substantial success. Music by an efficient Orchestra under CARL SENTZ. Season Tickets, $1. Single admission, 25c. 12 14

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 100,000 CURIOSITIES From all parts of the World. THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANI

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.

THE ELECTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

THE election yesterday resulted in the triumph of the Democratic nominee by a majority that astonishes both friends and foes. On the eve of the battle the leaders of both parties were equally confident of success. At the previous Senatorial election, in 1869, it was carried by the Democracy, according to the count they made of the votes polled, and Watt only secured his seat by a vigorous contest before a friendly tribunal, which declared his majority to be 176. In October, 1870, the Republican nominees obtained a majority of about one thousand votes, but this was derived chiefly from the newly enfranchised colored citizens, and, practically, the district may be considered, when they are thrown out of view, as a very close one, except at times when the Registry law is not stringently enforced, while when full play is given to the talent of the Democratic manipulators of the Third and Fourth wards, they can roll up any number of votes that the exigencies of the party may require, as was shown in the election of 1868 and many previous contests. Although the Registry law is theoretically in force now, it was not, and in the nature of things it could not be, as rigidly applied to a special as a general election; and the returns from various precincts of the Fourth ward leave little room for doubt that the Democratic nominee profited greatly by the practical difficulty attending its stringent enforcement. It is hard to account in any other way for an increase in the Democratic vote of the Fourth ward from 2376 in October, 1870, at a general election, to 2633, in December, at a special election, and for a similar increase of the Democratic strength in the Second and Third wards.

It must be confessed, however, that, irrespective of all probable or actual frauds on the part of the Democracy, their management of the canvass was wonderfully skilful and efficient. The police force was never so well handled. The citizens of Philadelphia will foot the bill for hundreds of Dechert's best canvassers when they pay their tax for police purposes. Dreading the passage of a Metropolitan Police bill, these men worked with a will for their bread and butter; and while an immense number of them were ordered or permitted to attire themselves in citizen's clothing and devote their whole energy to the task of drumming up Democratic recruits, an unusually large number in official garb were stationed near the Republican precincts to overawe Republican voters. Great pains were also taken to exert a favorable influence upon the German voters of the district. They were asked to support Mr. Dechert on national and personal grounds, and these appeals were so adroitly made that there is little doubt of their efficiency in numerous cases. Even the colored voters, when they were not bullied, were sometimes cajoled, and the most herculean exertions were made to secure a full turnout of the Democratic rank and file.

The Republican party, on the other hand, which polled one thousand votes more in the district in October than it did yesterday, contains many members who did not and who will not recognize as cheerfully as the rank and file of the Democracy the necessity of fulfilling their party obligations on occasions like special elections. They forget to turn out, or they do not care for the result. This tendency to indifference has also been fearfully strengthened by the fact that, notwithstanding the continuous Republican majority in the State Senate during the last ten years, many flagrant outrages have been perpetrated upon this city, and by the fact that the Metropolitan Police bill has failed either through the folly, the venality, or the incompetency of Republican legislators, despite their partisan dominance. There is also a growing dissatisfaction with the general management of public affairs in the State and nation which gradually diminishes the voting strength of the Republicans here as elsewhere, and which had a decided influence in the contest yesterday.

On the whole, we think that Colonel Dechert's majority has been swelled to undue proportions by some of the influences referred to, but that he still received legally and properly a sufficient number of votes to carry the district.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

THE San Domingo annexation question came up yesterday in the Senate, and it was debated, we regret to say, by some of the Senators in anything but a proper spirit. Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, and some others appear to have taken issue with the President upon this subject purely upon personal grounds, and their opposition to any steps towards the annexation of one of the most valuable islands in the West Indies seems to be based more upon a desire to snub the Executive than to serve the country. It is an indisputable fact that we greatly need just such a station in the West Indies, if we are to be able at all times to maintain our supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico, as the possession of San Domingo will give us. If we can obtain this island in a proper manner and without paying for it an exorbitant price, or involving ourselves in serious difficulties that will make the acquisition an embarrassment rather than an aid, we ought to do so. It is the plain duty of the Senate, therefore, to consider the whole subject from a broad and national standpoint, consulting the good of the country rather than the wishes, one way or the other, of the President. It would be the height of folly to annex San Domingo simply because the President has set his heart upon it, when its possession might prove a nuisance of the first magnitude; and it would be equally foolish to refuse to accept what promises to be an acquisition of the greatest value for no other reason than that certain Senators have quarrelled with the President. It is the duty of Congress to make such an investigation into the advisability of annexing San Domingo as has never yet been made, and to determine as nearly as possible, first, whether it is worth having; and second, whether we can get it upon sufficiently advantageous terms. In event of our becoming involved in a foreign war, our great need of a first-class naval station in the West Indies will be demonstrated in a very conclusive manner, and the sooner we obtain possession of such a station the better it will be for us. We do not desire that the Senate should take any precipitate action in regard to the annexation of San Domingo, but it would be gratifying if the subject were discussed in a different spirit from what it has been, and if certain Senators would cease making a personal issue with the President on the subject.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

TRIBULATION is in store for unhappy Spain. The account published by us recently of the proceedings in the Cortes on the 16th of November, the day on which the Duke of Aosta was elected to the throne, showed that the attempt to force the young Italian prince upon the Spanish nation by Prim and his followers was stubbornly resisted a large number of the deputies. All the regular and irregular parliamentary tricks and devices were resorted to in order to prevent a vote being taken, and both before and after the vote the uproar and confusion in the Chamber were terrible. The minority made a show of acquiescing in the result, but it was evident that by a very large party the election of Prince Amadeus is regarded with indifference, while by a still larger party it will be antagonized to the very last.

A recent mail from Europe brings a letter from Madrid in which it is stated that Senor Zorrilla, the President of the Cortes, before starting for Florence to lay the crown at the feet of the King-elect, sent a circular letter to the 191 deputies who cast their votes for Prince Amadeus, in which he stated that the new dynasty will be fiercely assaulted by those hostile to it, and that they were already preparing for the coming struggle. Senor Zorrilla therefore appeals to the deputies who voted for the Prince for an effort on their part to get up a little enthusiasm. He demands that they shall exercise their influence among their constituents in the provinces, get up demonstrations by the people, and not return to Madrid without bringing with them long lists of names indorsing the action of the Cortes, and welcoming the new King to the vacant throne.

What with the Bourbonists, the Carlists, the Montpensierists, and, above all, the Republicans, to oppose him at every turn and thwart him at every step, King Amadeus I is likely to encounter a most unwelcome and undesirable task. It will require the possession of many statesmanlike qualities and a great deal of enthusiasm to keep his heart in his work and his feet on the throne. If he succeeds, he will deserve well of Spain and the world: if he fails, he will have good cause to regret that he did not study more closely the history of Maximilian of Mexico.

STILL ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.—If peace is ever restored again in Europe it is to be feared there will arise a war of individuals almost as fierce as the war of nations now progressing. What with the private correspondence that has been made public, and the indiscreet observations made by individuals respecting each other to newspaper correspondents who have had interviews with them, there is every reason to anticipate no small unpleasantness when everybody meets again in peace. For instance, if Changarnier, Bourbaki, Bazaine come together next year in Paris at a small dinner party, it will require much brilliant conversation on the part of their hostess to prevent an awkwardness between her guests. Bourbaki certainly shrugged his shoulders the other day when Bazaine's name was mentioned by M. Gambetta at Tours, and the shrug was immediately telegraphed all over Europe, and by the Atlantic cable to America; and now Changarnier has told a newspaper correspondent that Bazaine was incompetent and selfish. Everybody who was shut up in Metz seems to be quite agreed upon the point of Bazaine's selfishness: whether he insisted on taking more than his share of horseflesh at dinner or scooped out the remains of the salt-cellar is not stated, and probably never will be known; but that he was horridly selfish there can be little doubt. Still it shows what brave men Changarnier and Bourbaki are to shrug their shoulders and speak with this coolness of a fire-eating marshal, who, unless he is very good natured with all his selfishness, may possibly be rushing all over France in a few months with a drawn sword ready to cut off the head of every one who has abused him. Then, again, how disagreeable it must be for the late Minister of Marine to hear that a long report of his has been found describing General Prim as an intriguing adventurer, who, with the help of his wife's relations, played all possible tricks on the French Government respecting the Mexican war. If this does not lead to a duel Prim is not the man he is generally taken for. Altogether the prospects of peace are not reassuring, but when we consider how everybody has compromised everybody, and that it is six of one and half a dozen of the other, we must hope that the great men of the present time will be satisfied with the blood that has been shed in the war, and not take to shedding a little more on their private account when it is over.

NOTICES.

MEN'S WINTER BUSINESS COATS, ALL WOOL, FOR SIX DOLLARS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, ARE CLOSING OUT A LOT OF COATS AT ABOVE-NAMED PRICE. *Other goods in proportion.*

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.—Of the ten hundred piano manufacturers in the United States, none enjoy a better reputation for turning out first-class stock than do the Messrs. Haines Bros., of New York. They have not made such extraordinary efforts as some have to get their instruments before the public, but their experience in business has taught them that the pianos they manufacture, by their superior tone and excellence, speak, as it were, for themselves; and those who purchase and use the instruments understandingly, do not hesitate to recommend them to their friends, and thus the pianos gain an enviable notoriety. These gentlemen have been in the piano business for twenty years, both being practical piano makers, and understand every department of their trade, and every instrument sent from their factory, be the price high or low, is thoroughly examined and pronounced perfect before it is sold.

The instruments are made in every style of finish, and for tone cannot be surpassed in this country.

We have sold over 2000, and each with a guarantee of five years. Hundreds of buyers purchase from us who start out *reluctantly* to look, feeling they must spend $500, or $600, or $700, but find a splendid piano can be bought at about two-thirds these sums or less. Come and see us.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 Chesnut street.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

CLOTHING.

O! O! O! O! O! Overcoats! Great Brown Hall.

The watchword of to-day, on the lips of every true man who feels the frosty air of the December morning,

"OVERCOATS"

OVERCOATS for Christmas.
OVERCOATS for New Year's.
OVERCOATS for the Holidays.
OVERCOATS for Cold Days and Nights.
OVERCOATS for Small Boys.
OVERCOATS for Growing Lads.
OVERCOATS for Great Men.
OVERCOATS for Everybody.
OVERCOATS Cheap! Cheap!

Coachmen's Coats; Fine Glengarrys; Stormproofs; Cape Coats; Chinchilla Coats, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LAMBREQUINS.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
GIRARD ROW.
FINE BORDERED SHADES,
With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
10 12 wsm3m4p

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Broughams, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

HERKNESS' BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT DRIVING ESTABLISHMENT.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, by order of S. J. & Theo. Megargee, Trustees,
A pair of black horses (horse and mare), 8 and 9 years old, 16 hands high, long tails.
ALSO,
An elegant park phaeton, by Collings.
No-top wagon, by Wallis & Blakiston.
Harness, by Phillips.
Sleigh, pole and shafts, by Tiedeken.
Horse blankets, robes, covers, etc.
May be seen at Hart's stables, Broad street, above Green, previous to sale.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
12 21 3t4p Auctioneer.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
(mwf) PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

Important Notice.

The subscribers have received an importation of
HANDKERCHIEFS
Similar to those which have just been closed out by them at such low figures. These goods should have arrived some weeks since, in anticipation of Christmas sales. Being rather late, they have determined to close them out at prices which cannot fail to attract attention.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
12 21 4t PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.
PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870.
RANGE OF PRICE FROM $50 to $1000.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. PHILADELPHIA.
WM. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13t 4p

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EVERY VARIETY OF
Silk,
Alpaca, and
Gingham
UMBRELLAS,
WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 14 10t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,
INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF
RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH COLORED SILKS.
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
SILK CLOAKING VELVETS.
SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS,
ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
CARACULLA CLOTHS, all colors.
Pointe Lace and Applique Collars,
Valenciennes Collars, and Handkerchiefs to match,
Thread and Linen Collars,
Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes,
Roman Sashes, Ties and Sash Ribbons,
Kid, Beaver and Cloth Gloves,
With a variety of other goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
N. B.—We guarantee to sell the same quality, shade, and style of Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Shawls, etc., as low as any other house in Philadelphia.
EDWIN HALL, No. 28 South SECOND St.

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS
AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY ONE.
Writing Desks, an Elegant Assortment,
ROSEWOOD, PAPIER MACHE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND FANCY WOODS.
Writing Desks, with lock and key, $1·00; Portfolios, from 30c. up.
Travelling Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases and Match Boxes; Wallets; Gold Pens and Pencils.
Wostenholm's Penknives; Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights.
Scotch and Vienna Goods, Pen Wipers, Card Cases, etc.
Water Colors; Backgammon Boards, Parlor Croquet and Billiards, Games, etc.
USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A Monogram and Box of Paper and Envelopes, containing 4 quires and 4 packs, stamped in colors, $3·00.
A Monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 of Paper and Envelopes.
Initial Boxes containing 1 quire French Paper and Envelopes, 25 cents.
A large variety of STATIONERY of every description.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
12 8 smw7t4p PHILADELPHIA.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
ARE THE
WINE MERCHANTS OF THE WORLD!
For $2·15 Per Dozen,

Younger's Scotch Ale,	Guinness' Lublin Stout,
Allsopp's English Ale,	Barclay & Perkins' Stout,
Bass' English Ale,	Hibbert's London Porter.

The BEST of everything in our line PURCHASED FOR CASH and selected by ourselves, and not received on commission from failing New York jobbers.

Chartreuse in Pints and Quarts.	Red and White Curacao.
"Dutch Anisette."	Absinthe.
Maraschino.	Kirsch Wasser.

Fine French Cordials, in Cut Glass Decanters.
Liqueur Benedictorum, for which we are the Sole Agents.
We take pleasure in assuring our friends that most of our foreign goods are imported by ourselves, thus saving to our customers the profit of two or three middlemen.
"SPECIALTIES,"

Henessey Brandy,	Van Beil's Whisky,
Pemartin Sherry,	Saudeman's Ports,
Scotch Whisky,	Exquisite Madeira,

Of the best vintages.
In selecting fine Wines we depend upon our judgment, and import such vintages and such brands as have stood the test of years.
OUR YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.
CHAMPAGNES
Of the most Celebrated Brands.
CIGARS IMPORTED BY H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
And sold at lower prices than most houses purchase at.
We hardly think it necessary to assure our friends that Corner Groceries are not the depositories of the Fine Wines of the World.
Procure your Wines and Liquors from the Importers.
ANGOSTURA AND BOKER'S BITTERS.
APPLE BRANDY. PEACH BRANDY.
One of the firm at all times in the Store.
Our success unparalleled in the history of the trade in Philadelphia is our guarantee.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No 1310 CHESNUT Street.
12 19 6t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Unveiling of Rothermel's Picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg."

A brilliant audience was in attendance last evening at the Academy of Music to witness the unveiling of Mr. Rothermel's great painting of "The Battle of Gettysburg." Generals Sherman, Meade, and a number of other distinguished officers of the army and navy were present, together with many of the most prominent citizens of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and the artist had good reason to be gratified at the enthusiastic reception given to his work by such an assembly. We gave a full description of the picture a few days ago, and it is not necessary for us to allude to it in detail at present. The exhibition last evening may be considered as of a purely ceremonial character; and those who wish to study the picture as it should be studied, will have better opportunities for doing so when it is placed in the building prepared for it on Chestnut street, above Tenth. The work suffered greatly last evening from bad lighting, the row of foot-lights in particular being so strong as totally to destroy all the force of the foreground. Its great merits, however, were easily recognizable, and the severe test to which it was subjected proved the soundness of the artist's method. Despite the disadvantages under which it labored, the picture appeared to better advantage in the Academy last evening than it did within the limited area of the artists' studio, and it is undoubtedly a magnificent memorial of the great battle, and a work of art that is an honor to the State of Pennsylvania and to the nation. Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Joseph Harrison, William McMichael, and General Meade, and Mr. McCullough read Janvier's poem on "The Battle of Gettysburg." Appropriate music was furnished by Hassler's orchestra.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will personate "Macbeth" this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It* will be presented this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Robert Fraser's Christmas pantomime of *Hush-a-bye-Baby; or, Hey Diddle Diddle*, will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performances will be given this afternoon and evening. The collection of curiosities will be on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give exhibitions of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the Rollins combination will appear this evening in the drama of *The Streets of New York*.

SAM SHARPLEY'S great silver show will commence on Monday next at Concert Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Second Page.

KID GLOVES have been comparatively scarce and very high for some brands, or held at a high price by most of the merchants, but this cannot be said of the Messrs. Bartholomew, of the Great Kid Glove Emporium, as their stock is very extensive and assortment still good. This firm import their kid gloves direct—three different qualities and brands, viz.:—The "Bartley," which is the finest glove in the market, appreciated by the finest trade for fit, durability, and fineness, and last for its cheapness, as they are sold below the usual price for first-class gloves. Their celebrated "La Belle" glove is celebrated for fit—celebrated for durability—celebrated for strength—celebrated for handsome colors—celebrated for delicacy in tint in party-colors—celebrated for its low price (only $1·25 per pair). The Messrs. Bartholomew are the sole agents for the "Bartly" and "La Belle" for the United States, wholesale and retail. They also import the world-renowned "Josephs," which is the best in the world at the price, which is $1 per pair, but the Messrs. Bartholomew reduced the price during the month of December to only 95 cents. These gentlemen inform us they are selling quantities of kid gloves for Christmas presents—especially the "Bartly" and "La Belle," by the half dozen and dozen pairs—they are a present of intrinsic value, and a very appropriate one.

DIED.

EVANS.—On the 18th instant, LYDIA M. EVANS, relic of the late Samuel Evans, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at her late residence, No. 718 North Ninth street, on Wednesday evening, 21st instant, at 8 o'clock. The interment will take place on the 22d instant, at West Vincent, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

GARDNER.—On December 19th, Commodore W. H. GARDNER, United States Navy, aged 74 years.

The remains will be sent to Washington for burial.

LEHMAN.—On the 18th instant, ALBERT EUGENE LEHMAN, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Girard Brotherhood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1441 Ridge avenue, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARPLE.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, ROSANNA C., wife of Abraham Marple, and daughter of Anthony and Mary Campbell, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Peel street, above Vanhorn, between Germantown road and Hancock street, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Services and Interment at St. Michael's.

STOCKTON.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., JOHN H. STOCKTON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1324 Spruce street, on Saturday, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAMSON.—On the 19th instant, of typhoid fever, WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 North Eleventh street, on Thursday, December 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

BLANK BOOKS,
ALL SIZES, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
On hand and made to order.
Counting-House Stationery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Holiday Goods.
Gold Pens, Pen Knives,
Pocket Books, Playing Cards,
ETC. ETC.
Diaries for 1871.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, and Stationer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
12 19 mwst BELOW CHESNUT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 18t Treasurer.

☞ HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
M. O., L. L., U. S.,
No. 1103 WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The Commandery will assemble at No. 1441 RIDGE Avenue, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Companion, First Lieutenant ALBERT EUGENE LEHMAN, formerly 67th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. By order of

Major-General GEORGE CADWALADER.
SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
1t Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Recorder.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

12 21 10t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ KENSINGTON SOUP SOCIETY.—A MEETing of the contributors to this institution will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, December 22, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, at the Soup House, No. 1036 CREASE Street, to elect officers and managers for the ensuing year. CHARLES M. LUKENS,
12 21 2t* Secretary.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During the Advent Season there will be choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sermon to-night by the Rev. HANNIBAL GOODWIN, of Newark. Subject—"Heaven." 1t*

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—"PENNSYLVania's Foundation Stones." Lecture by Professor A. R. LEEDS, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.*

☞ COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on ALL the different varieties of copying papers. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Only Eight Days More of the Closing Out Sale of
BOOKS! BOOKS!
An immense stock must be sold off, and only eight days to do it. It must be done, and therefore we offer everything at
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
THE FIXTURES WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, DEC. 30, AT 10 A. M.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Agt.,
1trp No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

JUST ISSUED.

I.
MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF THE
RIGHT REV. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.
By M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. With two Portraits of Bishop Potter. 8vo. Toned paper. Extra cloth. $3.

II.
IN MEMORIAM.
HARRIET HOLLOND.
By Henry A. Boardman. 12mo. Tinted paper. Fine cloth. 75 cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
12 21 ws 2t Philadelphia.

WINES.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.
A Suitable Present for All.
FINE OLD BRANDIES,
DELICATE SHERRIES,
DRY OLD PORTS,
RARE OLD MADEIRAS,
GOOD OLD WHISKIES,
CLARETS, SAUTERNES,
HOCKS, MOSELLES,
CORDIALS, OLIVE OILS,
IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
AND ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF
CHAMPAGNES,
All carefully packed, and delivered free of charge.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 smwfm PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
AND
OTHER GEMS.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
WATCHES FOR LADIES,
WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN,
WATCHES FOR MISSES,
WATCHES FOR BOYS.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
Sets and Half Sets.
CHAINS, Etc.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
STERLING SILVER,
DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
AND
FANCY PIECES
FOR
BRIDAL,
BIRTHDAY, AND
GENERAL PRESENTATION.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES
IN
ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND PLATE,
EPERGNE DESSERT SETS,
BERRY BOWLS, BUFCUITE BOXES,
TAZZAS, Etc.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
GORHAM PLATE,
OUR OWN TRIPLE PLATE,
DINNER SETS,
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GENTS' SOLITAIRE and CLUSTER BOSOM PINS, with beautiful Pebble Settings, VEST CHAINS, BOSOM STUDS, SCARF PINS, Etc.
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SLEEVE BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, SOCIETY EMBLEMS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, PENCILS, NECKLACES, ARMLETS,
and 1001 other fancy and useful articles.
P. S.—CLOSING OUT, at less than cost, all our cheap and low-priced Jewelry. Articles sold elsewhere for one dollar we are selling for 50 cents and less.
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NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
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SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp
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A large assortment of
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AT LOW PRICES.
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The largest and best assortment of DIARIES in the world is at
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The Reduction of our Stock by at Least $400,000,
WE WILL MAKE OUR
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THE SCENE OF THE LARGEST TRANSACTIONS
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We will offer such inducements to buyers as shall be IRRESISTIBLE, and shall secure to us as large a sale as we desire.
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A large and superior stock of tasteful CAPS, in Otter, Seal, and Astrachan, and in fine imitations. Also in Beaver Cloth, Plush, Cassimere, Velvet, and Silk, proper for skating, sleighing, walking, horseback riding or railroading, as well as for party and opera-going. Genuine SCOTCH CAPS in great variety. Melton's celebrated London DRESS and "DERBY" HATS, for which the undersigned is agent.
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DRESS HAT OF THE PERIOD.
In style most elegant, "yet not expressed in fancy."
Of materials the richest and of workmanship the best.
In durability and in brilliancy most enduring.
In price most moderate. In ventilation perfect.
In comfort and easy fitting quite unequalled.
"A combination and a form indeed," as Shakespeare has it. Come and see.
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Caraculla and Persianne,
With Muffs and Boas to Match.
A Magnificent Assortment
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Great Sale of First-Class Rosewood Pianos,
At Prices Below the Actual Cost to Manufacture.
Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December at rates LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE, in order to close out our large stock by the end of the year.
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Those wishing to purchase or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will find that our special and extraordinary reduction of prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT at a price even less than a second-rate or inferior one would otherwise cost them.
Those wanting bargains should not fail to call at our WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, and examine our large stock, where they will be readily convinced of the superiority of these pianos, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.
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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 50 PER CENT.
Catalogues, with descriptions of styles and schedules of prices, can be had by applying at our warerooms, or will be sent by mail. 12 12smw6t4p
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PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
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For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
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J. E. GOULD,
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STEINWAY & SONS'
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Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
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AT LOW PRICES.
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Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and O Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received Parts 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Dr. Thomas' "Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology." These parts embrace the titles from "Captain Charles Hamilton" to "Carl Gustaf Leopold." They also complete the first volume and commence the second, and in Part 19 the title-page, preface, and introduction are given. The introduction is an admirable essay, in which the leading ideas of the work are clearly explained, and also the general principles of pronunciation of each of the most important European and Asiatic languages. A perusal of the preface and introduction will give the reader an adequate idea of the industry, learning, and ability that have been brought to bear in the preparation of a work that is certainly superior to anything of the kind that has ever been published in the English language. Dr. Thomas has produced a dictionary and not an encyclopedia, and his biographies are necessarily brief. They present all essential facts, however, and in regard to distinguished personages they are very complete; while in all cases where it is possible references are made to authorities from which more elaborate information can be obtained. This Dictionary is creditable alike to the compiler and to the publishers, and the latter have done their part by putting it before the public in a style of elegance suited to its value and importance.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have also received the following recent publications of other houses:—

"Captain John; or, Loss is Sometimes Gain," published by Henry Hoyt, is a well-written story for boys, in which a number of interesting adventures are related, and a good moral pointed. It is bound in handsome style, so that it makes a very attractive holiday book.

The third volume of the series entitled "The Tone Masters," by Charles Barnard, published by Lea & Shepard, gives the biographies of Bach and Beethoven in readable narratives specially adapted to the tastes of young people. This little volume and the others of the series are not only interesting in themselves, but they will undoubtedly prove important auxiliaries in the cultivation of musical taste.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following new publications—

"Morning and Evening Exercises" is the title of a series of selections from the published and unpublished writings of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, published by Harper & Brothers. The selections have been made by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, with Mr. Beecher's consent, and the book is one in which devout readers will find much sound religious instruction and much eloquent exposition of gospel truth.

"The William Henry Letters." by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., achieved a remarkable popularity when they appeared serially in *Our Young Folks*, and there are hosts of young people who will cordially welcome them in book form. These letters contain much fine humor, and they are very pleasant reading for the family circle.

"Puss-Cat Mew, and Other Stories for My Children," by E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M. P., published by Harper & Brothers, is a very beautiful holiday volume that ought to find many admirers. The stories have all the elements that children prize so highly in such performances, and there is abundant entertainment in them for many a dark winter day or long winter evening. The book is bound in attractive style and contains a number of clever illustrations.

Of their own publications Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands," an interesting story by R. M. Ballantyne, which in an attractive form gives a description of the condition, vicissitudes, and value of the light vessels or floating light-houses on the English coast.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "The Prose Writers of America," by Rufus Wilmot Griswold. This is a standard work, in which an admirable *resume* of the progress of American literature is given, and a new and improved edition such as has just been issued by Messrs. Porter & Coates, will be cordially welcomed by a multitude of readers. A supplement prepared by Professor John H. Dillingham, who also contributes an essay on the present intellectual prospects and condition of America, gives sketches of recent writers and extracts from their works which add greatly to the interest and value of the volume. "The Prose Writers of America" is a book that can be cordially recommended for its sterling qualities, and the handsome style in which it has been gotten up by the publishers makes it particularly worthy of the notice of those who wish to make a Christmas present that will be appreciated by the recipient.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "Overland Through Asia," by Thomas W. Knox, published by the American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn. This is a subscription-book gotten up to suit the popular taste, and whoever invests in it will get their money's worth in lively and picturesque descriptions of travel and adventure in a but little known quarter of the globe.

—The American Sunday-school Union send us the following religious stories suitable for Sunday-school libraries or for holiday gifts to children:—"Scrub Hollow Sunday-school and how it was Started," "Daniel Tracey's Store in Covington," and "Alone in London."

—"Prince Wolfgang" is an interesting story of German life at the period of the Reformation. It is translated from the German of Franz Hoffman, by J. Frederick Smith, and is the last volume of the very interesting "Fatherland series" published by the Lutheran Board of Publication.

—From Charles M. Evans, No. 631 Arch street, we have received "The Advertiser's Hand-Book," published by S. M. Pettingill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York. This work gives a complete list of all the newspapers, periodicals, and magazines published in the United States and British possessions. The list is arranged by counties, with the population of counties and towns. Separate lists of the daily, religious, and agricultural newspapers are given, and a very interesting history of the newspaper press is prefixed.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Inside Paris—Horse-meat Sausages—Rat Hunting.

An *emeute* lately occurred at the Halles Centrales in Paris, caused by the indignation provoked by a sudden and great rise in prices. Horse-meat sausages were offered at 9f. per kilogramme and horse-flesh black puddings at 7f. A crowd of women who sought to make purchases protested against these prices, but failing to convince the venders they pelted them with their own sausages. The disturbance was checked only by the active interference of the National Guard, and the shops of the unpopular dealers were summarily closed.

Rat-hunting is now vigorously carried on in Paris to meet the demands of the restaurants. A simple plan has been devised for the capture of these now valuable rodents. Holes are made in the bed of the sewers, and so filled in with *soupe de glouvose*, a thick and sweet liquid. The rats, attracted by the flavor, rush greedily to feed, and immediately fall into the holes, from which they are unable to escape, on account of the glutinous nature of the soup, and thus they are daily captured by thousands.

TOO MANY LAWYERS.

The *Rovell*, of Paris, comments on the fact that all the higher posts in the present French Government are now filled up by members of the Paris bar, and it gives statistics showing that no other country is ruled to such an extent by the long robe. There are six barristers in the Government of National Defense, viz.:—Picard, Cremieux, Arago, Favre, Ferry, and Gambetta, and their four secretaries are of the same profession. Six of the ministers, nine of the higher ministerial officials, the police prefect and his general secretary, twenty-four of the commissioners despatched to the departments with extraordinary military and political powers, the whole of the newly-formed Council of State, the eight men at the head of the Paris municipal government, ten of the sanitary and food commissioners, six members of the War Department, six diplomatists, and five finance officials, are also advocates. A Paris journal may well say, "We have certainly a government of 'defense,' for it consists of barristers."

THE PARIS BALLOON THAT LANDED IN NORWAY.

A letter from Christiania gives some details concerning the French balloon which fell in Norway, as notified by telegram in the *Express* of the 30th ult. It appears that the balloon was sent up from Paris on the morning of the 24th. The wind carried it in a northerly direction with such rapidity that it soon passed over the North Sea without the occupants of the car knowing where they were. When, however, they found themselves dangerously close to the sea, they sent off a carrier-pigeon with a message that they thought themselves lost, at the same time throwing out ballast. Ultimately the balloon reached Norway, and when over Mandal, a small town on the southern coast, twenty-three miles W.S.W. of Christiansand, a sack of letters and newspapers was thrown out, falling among the astonished inhabitants, who were watching the balloon pass over their heads. After having been many hours in the balloon, the aeronauts, whose names are not given, descended, several miles further north, on a snow-covered mountain, as best they could, and without even knowing in what country they were, there being no habitations near.

For nineteen hours they wandered about in the snow in light boots, which latter had to be cut off, so saturated had they become. In the meantime the balloon was discovered by the natives. The aeronauts were not to be seen, but the remains of meat, bread, and wine in the car showed plainly enough that it had recently contained passengers. Six carrier pigeons were also found in it, seemingly none the worse for the journey. Eventually the voyagers reached one of the small cabins which are to be seen at wide intervals among the mountains, which give shelter to those who look after cattle, and where an aged and poor woman gave them some food. They then discovered, by means upon a match-box the word "Christiania," that they were in Norway, and made the woman understand as well as they could that they desired to proceed to the town. They were then shown the way to a farmer's house, where they received that attention of which they stood so much in need, as well as dry clothes and shoes.

GERMAN FEELING AT HOME.

"In Prussia," says the correspondent of the London *Times*, "there are many people and papers advising the Government to accept the surrender of the hostile capital only if it consents to deliver up not herself alone, but all France at the same time. In other words, Paris is not to be rescued from the pangs of hunger unless its Government and people ratify the German terms of peace in advance, and more particularly approve the cession of the two coveted provinces. The severity of this proposal will give you an idea of the tone of the public mind in this country. Arguing on the conviction that the French began the war for vanity's sake, so are they continuing it because too conceited to give in, although they know they have no chance of success, the Germans have been latterly denouncing the conduct of their neighbors in terms of increasing hatred and contempt. No matter how great the glory achieved by their troops, each successive battle adds to the irritation against those who have forced the citizen warriors of this country to leave their homes, suspend their industry, and take to the heroic. The Germans are certainly determined to go on beating the French as long as they will not concede to them the terms considered to contain the only guarantee that peace will not be broken the day after its conclusion, but, at the same time, they are sick of the war, and more and more incensed at the bloodshed wantonly inflicted upon themselves no less than upon the discomfitted enemy. It is this resolve to have their own way, together with the unspeakable weariness occasioned by ever fresh telegrams with lists of killed and wounded, that begins to make people comparatively indifferent to the sufferings of their adversaries, and already display itself in the idea of starving Paris into obedience."

"DRACONIAN" SEVERITY.

The *North German Gazette*, referring to the reconnoitring expeditions sent out by Prince Frederick Charles, says:—

"These were mostly attended with great difficulties. The cavalry were fired at from every farm and every distant point. Solitary agricultural laborers at their approach threw away the spade, seized a spade lying beside them on the ground, and fired; every house became a petty fortress, every clouse a Franc-Tireur. Such persons are daily brought in to the general *commandos*, to whom the decision in such cases is intrusted, and many of them are accompanied by priests, partly as instigators and partly as actors. Everybody taken with a gun in his hand, in accordance with a notice placarded at the town or village corners on entering any district, is condemned to death. Only by Draconic severities can this treacherous way of carrying on war be repressed. The towns of Sens and Nemours have been severely punished. In the former, postal and telegraphic officials were disarmed by the inhabitants and led away prisoners, in the latter, 47 Uhlans were surprised. The isolated officer who is sent out to get information or reconnoitre, is exposed to the greatest danger."

HOW NAPOLEON WAS GULLED.

The London *Times* is publishing a set of despatches found in St. Cloud after the surrender of Napoleon III. The three following will serve as specimens of the value of the guides to public opinion who deceived the Emperor and perhaps themselves:—

"To Tarbe, *Journal Gaulois*, 13, Helder, Paris.

"METZ, July 21.—The day before yesterday the meeting put off. Luxemburg decidedly neutral, but with French leanings, for she has ordered that all the money at her disposal be employed for the destruction of the fortifications of Luxemburg, which might be disadvantageous to us if we had to retreat to Metz. Neutrality of France and Prussia acknowledged and placarded in Luxemburg, where people can go in and out freely. Great difficulty in calling in the Prussian Landwehr. The men weep, are terribly afraid of the French, particularly of the Turcos; they have to be forcibly driven into the railway carriages. A false report in Luxemburg of the march of the French into Saarbruck. Difficulties in sending on and receiving despatches. Intelligence from Herbinville, and your despatch received through Eator. Kind regards.

"CHARLES MAREUIL."

"To the *Correspondance Germania*, Rue Pontaines, St. Georges, 31, Paris.

"MUNICH, July 20.—The patriotic party in the Chamber is determined not to grant a sous towards the mobilization of the troops ordered by Prussia.

"SIGL."

"Editor of the Munich *Republican Vaterland*.

"To Leonhardt, Quai Megisserie, 1, Paris.

"VIENNA, July 17.—Papers nearly all anti Prussian. Vengeance for 1866. Intelligence in the *Tagespresse* that Austria has given no declaration of neutrality either to Russia or any other State; but will observe neutrality if not violated by others.

"Beust will shortly proceed to Gastein. In South Germany the *casus foederis* is by no means certain. The mobilization of the troops is probably an act of precaution. *Warren's Weekly Journal* (Beust's personal organ) declares France to be the enemy of Prussia, but not at all of Germany.

"MILOWICZ."

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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

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JANUARY 1, 1871,

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All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

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THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITIES.
From the N. Y. Tribune.

The commonest phrase for the last year or two in the slang of European Cabinets has been that of respect for the principle of nationalities. It is a vague phrase which may mean anything a strong power chooses, and nothing that a weak one claims. It was first announced and sent out by that great master of shams, the late Emperor of the French. He used it in his indefinite way to sustain the Crimean war, by which the power of the Turk over the Greek was sustained and confirmed. He never grew tired of affirming the same principle in those words of pompous inanity by which he heralded and expounded his action in the Italian war. In behalf of a historic nationality he promised that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic; but he sold the Italian cause at the first victory, and afterwards exacted as the price of his assistance the two Italian provinces of Nice and Savoy.

He found how little he had gained by that adventure when the army of Victor Emanuel refused to recognize the cession of Venetia by Austria to France; and he was afterwards forced by circumstances into trampling that principle under foot when Italy was following Garibaldi to Rome, and nothing but the chassepots of De Failly stopped her. But it was only when he saw the portentous growth of the German nation after the catastrophe of Sadowa that he began thoroughly to comprehend what a Frankenstein monster he had been shaping during all the years of his reign. The principle of nationalities he had so petted and patronized now threatened his very existence. The creation of his own policy would destroy him, it appeared, unless, like the fabled Chronos, he seized the dangerous birth and devoured it. The result of his attempt to swallow the new-born nationality is sufficiently notorious.

Now that France is conquered, and it rests with Germany to dictate the terms of peace, it seems impossible for the European mind to escape from the absurd rut in which it has been travelling for years. The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be seized and annexed to Germany, for the valid and sufficient reasons that this fortified frontier is needed as a defense for the future; that the territory will serve as compensation for the expenses of the war; that if France had conquered, she would have exacted the Rhenish provinces. But not content with this, all the professors in Deutschland grow red in the face with demonstrating that these are German provinces, and therefore should be annexed. They make it a point of honor and conscience to talk about Wasgrau, Lothringen, and Elsass, and to speak always of restoring, and never a word of incorporating, the conquered territory.

So fully has this new and fantastic idea of the aggregation of nationalities taken possession of the ordinary European mind, that it has utterly superseded the notion of the necessity of consent as a condition of annexation. Not only do the apostles of this crude ethnological theory assert that men of the same race must form the same nation, but they also virtually insist that the stronger people shall expound the scientific merits of the case, and then proceed to annex all those in whom they have discovered kindred blood. If the smaller nations object to the evidence presented, and prefer not to be adopted into the growing family, they are denounced as rebels and traitors, and persuaded into the national unity about as gently as Hood's butcher "conciliated" a refractory sheep, neck and crop, into the slaughter-pen. This was grotesquely shown at the Pan-Slavic Congress held some time ago in Russia at the invitation of the Czar. It was largely attended by Bohemian scholars and professors from Prague, who clamored for liberation from the mild and debonnair despotism of Austria, and yet denounced as monstrous and unnatural the movement towards freedom on the part of the trampled and agonizing Poles. The utterly unjustifiable agitation in Austrian Poland, where an almost complete autonomy prevails, is considered noble and heroic by these purblind theorists, because it is directed against a German prince; while the long and desperate protest of the chivalrous people of Warsaw is regarded as a crime against ethnology, because in this case the tyrant is a Sclave. The very midsummer madness of this pedantic dream is seen on the Lower Danube, where a few professors, intoxicated with thin draughts of the Pierian spring, have begun a Pan-Dacian movement, to fuse into one nationality all the peoples inhabiting the territory of ancient Dacia at the time of Trajan's conquest.

There is no doubt that many of the near-sighted gentlemen who search the libraries for muniments of title take their fancy seriously and really believe in it. But it is equally certain that the statesmen who pull the wires to which these earnest puppets dance regard the whole comedy as very ridiculous. The Russian politicians who keep this Pan-Slavic agitation on foot in Austria and along the Danube are nearly all Germans by birth and race. The Emperor himself has scarcely a drop of Tartar blood left in his veins after all the Teutonic alliances of his family. Louis Napoleon himself, the patentee of the theory, spurned it whenever it came in his way. He did not stop to consider if Nice were more Provencal or Italian. When he attempted to found a Latin empire in America under the lieutenancy of a Hapsburg, he was not influenced by the fact that an aboriginal President was the chosen ruler of the native-born people of Mexico. When Bismarck adds to the Prussian crown a Schleswig-Holstein, a Luxemburg, or a Lorraine, he will not trouble himself to prove that the inhabitants are pure-blooded Aryans of the Teutonic family. He will make up his mind that the absorption is wholesome and digestible for the monarchy, and he will let Herr von Teufelsdroeck and Mr. Carlyle amuse themselves over the historical argument.

ERNEST RENAN ON PARIS.—No one admires and loves more than I that extraordinary centre of life and thought which is called Paris. A disease, if you will, but a disease like that of the pearl—a precious and exquisite hypertrophy. Paris is the reason for there being a France. Focus of light and warmth; call it also, if you will, hot-bed of moral corruption, provided you admit that from this dung-heap there spring charming flowers, some of them of the first rarity. It is the glory of France to be able to maintain this wonderful, permanent exhibition of her most excellent products; but we must not hide from ourselves at what cost this marvellous result is obtained. Capitals consume—they do not produce. We must not, by pushing the evil to extremes, run the risk of making France, alternately, a head without a body and a body without a head. The political action of Paris should cease to have a preponderating influence. Of the two things which the provinces have hitherto received from Paris—revolutions and government—the provinces are beginning to accept both with equal antipathy. Alone the democracy of Paris will never establish anything solid. Unless it take care it will bring upon itself periodical exterminations sad for France, since the Parisian democracy is, from another point of view, a necessary ferment, an excitant without which the national life would languish. The public meetings held during the last election in Paris showed an entire want of political talent. Masters of the field, the democracy made it the order of the day to vie with each other in the way of paradoxes; the candidates allowed themselves to be guided by the exigencies of the mob, and were scarcely appreciated except in proportion to their declamatory vigor; those holding moderate opinions were unable to make themselves heard, or were obliged to strain their voices. Paris ignores the two chief virtues of political life, patience and oblivion of the past. Hers is not the policy of the patriarch Jacob, who ordered the pace of his whole tribe when on the march to be regulated by that of the new-born lambs.

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Children's Cloth Gloves.
Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25.
Fancy Goods in Russia Leather, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Jardinieres, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, 25, 50c., $1; Washstands, Manchestands, Paint Boxes, Albums, Thermometers, Checker Boards, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Bargains in Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels.
Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1.
Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·15, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Cashmere Reps for Wrappers.
Black Velveteens, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50. [9 28 4m

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,
Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,
different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES
For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stools, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.
CARVED SWISS GOODS,
A handsome and superior assortment.
A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
12 8smw11t PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT GIFTS
FOR CHRISTMAS.
PICTURES of every character. Engravings, Chromos, etc. etc: New Moonlight Photographs; Views in Southern India.
LOOKING-GLASSES.
SWISS CARVINGS, embracing almost everything, at moderate prices, ranging from 50c. upwards. Direct importation from Interlaken. The celebrated
ROGERS GROUPS,
Sole Agency. Two new subjects now ready.
PORTFOLIOS. EASELS. New Folio-stands, with our excellent patent fastening.
EARLES' GALLERIES, open at all times, free.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

LUMBER.
1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$3,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [9 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 $600,388·24
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.
THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
HOLIDAY BOOKS.
CARD.—Book sales every afternoon during this week at 3 o'clock. 12 19 5t
Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, WARDROBES, Extension and Centre Tables, Office Furniture, Fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glassware, Stoves, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning.
December 29, at 9 o'clock, about 700 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment.
Also, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Hallet & Davis
Also, superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Conrad Meyer. 12 20 2t
DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, TEA SET, ETC., ETC.
On Thursday.
December 22, at 1 o'clock, at the auction rooms, elegant diamond jewelry, viz.:—Sets earrings and pins; solitaire and cluster; rings and pins; solitaire ring, over 2½ carats; ladies' and gentlemen's watches, 3, 5 and independent seconds; set ruby and pearl jewelry; silver tea set, six pieces, made by Bailey & Co., in walnut case; large musical box, ten airs; sable tippets; fine double-barrelled gun, etc., etc. 12 20 2t
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRROR, SATIN AND LACE CURTAINS, AUBUSSON AND WILTON CARPETS, RICH CUT GLASSWARE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASS CHANDELIERS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1935 Spruce street, N. E. corner of Twentieth street, the entire furniture, made to order by Lejambre, and equal to new.
Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold the modern four-story residence. Lot, 22 feet 9 inches front by 59 feet. Immediate possession.
Catalogues now ready. 12 21 2t
THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
SALE OF CANTON AND NANKIN DINNER AND TEA CHINA, CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the stock of ALLEN CUTHBERT, retiring from business, consisting of Nankin and Canton china dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of Chinese and Japanese staple and fancy goods. 12 19 3t
SALE OF FINE GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, a large assortment of gents' gold watches by celebrated makers; ladies' elegant gold watches; about 20 pieces of diamond jewelry; ladies' opera Chateline and Leontine gold chains; also, and assortment of silver-plated ware, etc. 12 19 3t
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE; several Rosewood Pianos and Melodeon, Large and Small Mantel and Pier Glasses, Brussels and other Carpets, Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Beds, etc.; Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery; Fine Paris made Fancy Goods; Spring Rocking Horses, 12 Dozen New Sleds, Play Houses, 100 Fine Chromos of New Subjects, Second-hand Furniture, Liquors, etc.
On Friday Morning.
December 23, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mattrs, beds, mattresses, china, glassware, etc.
PARIS MADE FANCY GOODS.
Also, a large assortment of Parian and Bisque Figures, Inkstands, etc., lately imported.
FINE LIQUORS AND WINES.
Also, about 40 demijohns of liquors and wines.
TOY THEATRE, SPRING ROCKING HORSES, 12 DOZEN SLEDS, TOYS, ETC.
Also, several spring horses; 12 dozen new sleds; play houses; toys, etc.
ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Also, 4 rosewood pianos, by Raven & Bacon and others, and rosewood melodeon.
100 FRENCH AND GERMAN CHROMOS.
Also, 100 chromos, with walnut frames, mostly new subjects. 12 21 2t
BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [12 16 5t
December 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
CLOSING FALL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 17 5t
CLOSING FALL SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
December 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 21 4t
MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.
Peremptory Sale.
100 FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.
On Thursday Morning,
December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an excellent collection of fine modern oil paintings, by well-known artists.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE HOHENSTEIN ESTATE.
A number of very fine paintings, including some first-rate battle scenes. 12 17 4t
Full particulars in catalogues on Wednesday.
CLOSING SALE OF ESPECIALLY FINE ENGRAVINGS, BY ORDER OF MR. W. H. HAMILTON, IMPORTER.
On Thursday Afternoon,
December 22, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, 250 valuable proofs and choice line engravings, after Landseer, Correggio, Herring, Ansdell, Frith, Faed, Webster, Church, Taylor, Constable, Cheswick, and others.
On exhibition two days previous to sale. 12 17 5t
BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 6t
CLOSING SALE FOR THE YEAR 1870, OF 5000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., of city and Eastern make.
On Thursday Morning,
December 22, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 4t
FOURTEENTH TRADE SALE OF 1000 LOTS OF FURS AND ROBES.
On Friday Morning,
December 23, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 5t
CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale
CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 1f Auctioneers.

CUTLERY, ETC.
RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.
JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cotton Duck, Tenting, etc., No. 26 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATE SENATE.

The Election Yesterday in the First District—The Result, and How it Compares with Past Votes in the Same District.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the special election in the First Senatorial district of this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William W. Watt. The following is the result of the election, the figures being compared with the vote for Receiver of Taxes at the October election:—

Wards.	Dec. 20, 1870. Lyndall, Rep.	Dechert, Dem.	Maj.	Oct. 11, 1870. Beatty, Rep.	Sloan, Dem.	Maj.
1	2,123	1,588	585R	2,193	1,505	688R
2	2,036	3,120	1084D	2,089	2,673	593D
3	1,056	2,085	1029D	1,113	1,725	612D
4	917	2,633	1716D	908	2,164	1256D
7	2,449	1,514	935R	2,606	1,448	1158R
8	1,421	1,190	231R	1,645	1,060	585R
26	2,739	2,004	735R	3,133	1,926	1207R
	12,741	14,084	1343D	13,678	12,501	1177R

Another report of the election, which receives the endorsement of the Democratic press of the city, gives the figures somewhat differently, making Lyndall's vote 12,840 and Dechert's 14,246—a majority for Dechert of 1406.

To show the result in still greater contrast, we give the total vote in the district for State Senator in 1866, and at other elections since that time:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1866—State Senator	12,488	14,035	1547D
1868—Auditor-General	14,964	17,118	2154D
1869—State Senator	13,016	12,840	176R
1870—Receiver of Taxes	13,678	12,501	1177R
" —State Senator	12,741	14,084	1343D

In 1868, it will be remembered, the most outrageous frauds were perpetrated in the Third and Fourth wards, and since then the colored element has entered the lists and swelled the Republican strength by about 2500 votes. The success of the Democratic candidate yesterday was the result of a decrease since the October election of 937 in the Republican vote of the district, and an increase in the Democratic vote of 1583, this increase being confined principally to the Second, Third, and Fourth wards, the Democratic strongholds of the city. To show how this increase has been effected, we give below tables of the vote yesterday for Senator, and on October 11 for Receiver of Taxes, by election divisions, as follows:—

SECOND WARD.

Div.	Dec. 20, 1870. Lyndall, Rep.	Dechert, Dem.	Maj.	Oct. 11, 1870. Beatty, Rep.	Sloan, Dem.	Maj.
1	239	138	101R	230	139	91R
2	212	159	53R	191	157	34R
3	140	163	23D	128	151	23D
4	242	154	88R	226	163	63R
5	123	142	19D	130	147	17D
6	156	293	77D	169	188	19D
7	108	190	82D	119	181	62D
8	179	173	6R	188	162	26R
9	97	266	169D	90	210	120D
10	63	234	171D	58	169	111D
11	24	281	257D	30	229	199D
12	185	88	97R	175	83	92R
13	46	511	465D	103	348	245D
14	143	148	5D	143	140	3R
15	79	240	161D	100	206	106D
	2036	3120	1084D	2080	2673	593D

THIRD WARD.

Div.	Dec. 20, 1870. Lyndall, Rep.	Dechert, Dem.	Maj.	Oct. 11, 1870. Beatty, Rep.	Sloan, Dem.	Maj.
1	152	99	53R	146	108	38R
2	144	169	25D	131	144	13D
3	97	194	97D	88	147	59D
4	185	140	43R	168	148	20R
5	92	168	76D	99	144	45D
6	57	299	242D	75	274	199D
7	40	289	249D	38	204	166D
8	58	220	162D	67	151	88D
9	139	203	64D	194	193	1R
10	94	304	210D	107	212	105D
	1056	2085	1029D	1113	1725	612D

FOURTH WARD.

Div.	Dec. 20, 18 0 Lyndall, Rep.	Dechert, Dem.	Maj.	Oct. 11, 1870. Beatty, Rep.	Sloan, Dem.	Maj.
1	27	293	266D	30	215	185D
2	141	176	35D	118	177	59D
3	94	161	67D	71	159	88D
4	60	80	20D	55	180	125D
5	42	224	182D	51	152	101D
6	54	311	257D	35	44	9D
7	12	445	433D	12	354	343D
8	55	615	559D	59	552	493D
9	177	125	52R	217	129	88R
10	151	90	61R	150	92	58R
11	103	113	10D	110	110	Tie
	917	2633	1716D	908	2164	1256D

These tables will be found exceedingly interesting to the people of the city at large as well as to the politicians of the First Senatorial district, and a careful examination of them will well repay the time and trouble taken. Among the most noticeable points discovered by such an examination will be the contrasts presented by the votes of the Thirteenth division of the Second ward, the Seventh and Tenth divisions of the Third ward, and the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward. These divisions are the ones in which allegations of fraud in the past have given rise to innumerable contests, and the figures of yesterday's vote in them look as if they would be fruitful of contests in the future.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the Board of Return Judges for the district, consisting of one from each of the seven wards, will meet at O'Neill's Hall, at the corner of Broad and Lombard streets, to receive and count the vote as made up in each ward on the night of the election from the division returns. The chances are that the Republican Return Judges will refuse to receive and count the vote of such divisions as present palpable evidence of fraud, basing their action upon several recent decisions delivered by Judge Allison. The streets are already filled with reports of threats that if such a course is pursued it will be at the risk of life on the part of the Return Judges. Indeed, such a threat was made public y on the streets by a prominent Democratic politician who has already figured in onslaughts on the Return Judges. It would be well for all parties, interested as well as disinterested, to keep away from the place of meeting, as the Return Judges are a legal body, and are answerable for any flagrant violation of the law.

The Police and the Election.

The police force of this city took an active part in the election in the First Senatorial district yesterday. The station-houses down town were crowded with prisoners, and the reports of the lieutenants of police, made to the Chief this morning, show that a number of persons were arrested upon the charge of attempting to vote illegally—a course which it was said was pursued to deprive them of the right of suffrage. A number of the police of the lower districts had leave of absence yesterday, while the members of the force in the upper section of the city were detailed to do duty in their stead. This morning a policeman, who aided in the arrest of a prisoner upon the charge of fraudulently voting, appeared at the Mayor's office and inquired of one of the lieutenants if it was necessary for him to appear as a witness against the party at the further hearing fixed for to-day. The lieutenant answered that it was; whereupon the policeman replied that he did not think a prosecution was intended, as the main object of the arrest was to prevent the prisoner from voting.

A FAC-SIMILE.—A letter has been received from Baron von Gerolt, setting forth that in a few days an especial curiosity would reach this city for exhibition at the German Sanitary Fair. At a place known as Hilderheim, in Hanover, was exhumed a number of pieces of silver-plate. This was in 1865, and they were placed in the Royal Museum in Berlin. Their historic value was evident, as they bore inscriptions representing them as acknowledgments of the Roman Government to the proconsul for the part taken by him in the suppression of the Teutonic revolt. A perfect *fac-simile* of the pieces, in sterling silver, is the contribution of Baron Gerolt. They will be found among the rare curiosities at the German Fair.

THE NEW GERMANTOWN GASOMETER.—The new gasometer near Day's Lane Station, Twenty-second ward, is completed. It is five times the capacity of the old one, and is erected on the same site. It is now in process of filling. It is fed from the gasometer at Ninth and Diamond streets, and the latter from the Point Breeze Works. A few days ago the Gas Trustees visited and inspected the work, and were well satisfied with their visit and had no fault to find. This and the Roxborough enterprise should do away with all complaints as to the insufficiency of gas and water supplies in that section of the city.

OVERBOARD.—About 2 o'clock this morning Alexander Menoty was found struggling in the water at Bainbridge street wharf, Delaware. Policemen Campbell and Phillips went to his assistance and rescued him. He was sent home.

Last night Captain Cramp tumbled into the Delaware at Willow street wharf, and was rescued by Officers Kuhn and Clawson.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER.—The schooner John Steadley, from Cape May, sprung aleak at Willow street wharf last evening and went to the bottom. She was loaded with sand. The crew, consisting of four colored men, were rescued by the Delaware Harbor Police.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Drug Exchange Indorses the Movement, and Urges the Mayor to Sign the Bill.

At a meeting of the Drug Exchange held to-day, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., was called to the chair, and William M. Wilson offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, A joint committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia has, after much labor and due inspection in other cities, prepared an ordinance creating a "Paid Fire Department" for this city; *and whereas*, the bill, after full discussion and several amendments, has been concurred in by large majorities in both branches of the Councils, thus inaugurating a reform long needed in our city; *and whereas*, said ordinance is now in the hands of the Mayor, awaiting his signature in order to become a law; therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of Philadelphia, wholesale druggists, importers, and manufacturing chemists, approve of the change contemplated in the system of extinguishing fires, and sincerely believe that the proposed reform will tend to lessen the cost of fire insurance on our warehouses and laboratories, will better protect and secure us from loss by fire and water, will above all redeem the good name of our city from the constantly recurring scenes of riot and bloodshed, and promote the peace and quiet of our entire community; and we are therefore earnestly, respectfully request that the Mayor (Hon. Daniel M. Fox) will not withhold his signature from this most important bill, but will aid the commercial and manufacturing interests of this city by making the bill a law.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and present him with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions."

The preamble and resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as the committee of ten to wait upon the Mayor:—Messrs. John Price Wetherill, Thomas H. Powers, John M. Maris, H. B. Rosengarten, Charles Bullock, John T. Lewis, H. S. Zeigler, Robert Shoemaker, Charles Ellis, and Ed. Hance.

A HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.—This morning was devoted by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas to receiving the returns of the judges of the various election divisions in the First Senatorial district. Two clerks, representing either party, were present, tallying the returns as they were submitted, and, what is more, policemen in citizen's clothing were stationed there to arrest any Republican whose return differed from the figures as published in the morning papers, but whether the same instructions were given to them with reference to the Democratic judges it is impossible to state, owing to the extreme secrecy which is observed at the Central Station. About noon John Holmes, the Return Judge of the Eleventh division of the Twenty-sixth ward, presented his return, and on his leaving the office he was seized by a policeman and conducted to the basement of the Central Station, where his name was recorded.

Mr. Holmes demanded to know the charge, and Detective Fletcher, who has taken a more or less active part in the elections since his induction into office, replied, "Altering election returns."

Mr. Holmes desired to know who preferred the charge, but he received no further response than "Lock him up." He was accordingly locked up without any further information being accorded him.

After a short time Hon. S. J. Randall and John L. Hill held a consultation, and it was agreed that the prisoner should be released on his own recognizance to appear at the hearings this afternoon.

The following is a comparison of the returns submitted by Holmes and that published:—Holmes' return—Dechert, 153; Lyndall, 201. Newspaper return—Dechert, 179; Lyndall, 205.

CLOSING EXERCISES.—The closing exercises of the Ludlow Girls' Grammar School will take place next Friday afternoon, at the school-house, Master street, above Fourth. The exercises will consist of dialogues and recitations by the pupils, and promises to be a grand affair.

DEAD INFANT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at the Eighteenth District Station House upon the body of a dead infant found in the woods on Fifth street, near Fisher's Lane.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the following sums for the relief of the widow and family of Captain Christian, of the bark Meaco, lost some months ago in the neighborhood of Havana:—From Captain Wm. Munday, $5; from E. T., $1.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About eight o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the cotton mill of John Derbyshire, No. 1046 Beach street.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Assassination of Two American Citizens in Honduras.

The following letter from the United States Minister to Salvador gives the details of the assassination of two American citizens in the Republic of Honduras. The murdered gentlemen were dentists, residing at Ceres, in Allegheny county, N. Y. They had gone to Central America to practise their profession, and were doing well. It is to be hoped that our Government will take prompt measures to have the assassins punished. The lives of foreigners are held at too cheap a rate by the majority of the citizens of the Spanish-American republics, and it is time they were taught a severe lesson, and now there is a fitting opportunity—

UNITED STATES LEGATION, SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 1, 1870.—Mrs. Dr. T. C. Ledyard, Ceres, N. Y.—Dear Madam—It is a painful duty I have to perform in apprising you of the death of your husband, Dr. T. C. Ledyard. He and Mr. Robert Newton Bell had been travelling through the States of Honduras and Salvador practising their profession (dentistry). Early in October they started from Sachitoto, in Salvador, to go to Santa Rosa in Honduras. Senor Don Juan Bosque, of Sachitoto, had let them have two of his mules to go as far as Santa Rosa, and the gentlemen had engaged as a servant a man by the name of Bartolo Galves to go to Santa Rosa with them and bring the mules back to Senor Bosque. This man, Galves, had previously been a servant of Senor Bosque for five or six years, and he had every confidence in him. Well, it appears that after they had entered the State of Honduras this man Galves procured the assistance of another man to assassinate the two gentlemen, and this horrible crime they put into execution on or about the 15th of October last, near the town of Sensenti, in the State of Honduras. They were evidently murdered for the gold which they had with them, which I believe was between two and three thousand dollars. Their bodies were found and buried. I have heard indirectly that their baggage has been sent to Santa Rosa, in Honduras. In their baggage was found $12's, two diamond dismounds, and seventeen opals. The accomplice from Honduras has been arrested and is now in Sensenti, and has confessed that he was hired by the man Galves to assist in the assassination. Galves returned to Sachitoto with the mules and reported to Senor Bosque that the gentlemen had just arrived at Santa Rosa all right. The Judge of Sensenti reported the case to the Judge of Sachitoto and asked to have Galves arrested. The last named judge sent to the Alcalde of Guyabal, a small town near Sachitoto, where Galves lived, but the Alcalde replied that there was no such man there. I have requested the Government of Salvador to use all their exertions to have Galves arrested and brought to trial. The act having been committed in Honduras, and what effects there are left being there, the United States Minister, Mr. Henry Baxter, who lives in Tegucigalpa, will investigate the matter. It will be well for you to communicate with him on the subject, and I shall do the same, giving him such particulars as I have. I enclose three letters of yours to your husband. I sincerely sympathize with you in this sad affliction, and I hope you will command my services in the matter at your pleasure.

Yours truly, General ALFRED T. A. TORBERT, United States Minister.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.

WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,

11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.

Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.

Bronze Inkstands, Wallets, Knives, Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Fancy Pen-wipers, and Scotch Goods, in great variety.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY, Stamped with Initials, Birds, Insects, etc.

JOHN LINERD,

STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,

NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,

11 30 wsmsp PHILADELPHIA.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

Ready Prepared for Use.

A standard article of over 25 years.

The Only Reliable in the Market.

ITS MERIT LIES IN ITS QUALITY,

NOT IN THANKSGIVING DINNER PUFFS

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT,

26smwlm? AND IT ALONE.

THIRD EDITION

STARTLING FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and Mr. Sumner.

A Bitter Quarrel.

Disaster on the Mississippi.

A Terrible Steamboat Accident.

Loss of Many Lives.

A Ship Struck by Lightning

FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—It is officially stated that the reports that Turkey had determined to act upon the Eastern question independently of the powers are without foundation in truth.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—With respect to the forthcoming meeting of the conference of ambassadors of the great powers in London, it is now known Prussia has in her acceptance stipulated that no topic foreign to the question of revision of the Paris treaty of 1856 be introduced into the deliberations.

The adhesion of France to the conference is still awaited.

Warlike Movements in England.

LONDON, Dec. 21—(Special to the New York *Telegram*).—A letter appears in the *Times* over the signature of Earl Russell, in which he urges the immediate embodiment of 100,000 militia.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 21—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 91⅝, and for account 91⅞. Bonds quiet; 1862s, 88¾; 1865s, 88¼; 1867s, 87¼; Ten-forties, 87½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8½@8¾d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Flour firmer at 25s.

LONDON, Dec. 21—11:30 A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed oil firmer at £29@29 5s. Calcutta Linseed declining at 58s. 6d@58s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum closed quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sumner and the President—An Explanation by the Former.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following article appeared in the Washington *Patriot* of this morning:—

Within the last ten days an attempt has been made by mutual friends of the President and Mr. Sumner to bring about a reconciliation, or at least a better understanding, and after consultation the President was approached on this subject by a distinguished New England Senator.

The President manifested a good deal of feeling, and utterly refused to be persuaded that the difference could be reconciled, or even to give his consent to any movement having in view a reconciliation. The good of the party, etc., was earnestly urged, but in vain. The President, in response to all suggestions of "Let us have peace," replied emphatically that Mr. Sumner had attacked him in executive sessions of the Senate, that he had spoken bitterly of him publicly in street cars and other public conveyances, and that he had grossly abused him in Boston and during his recent journey West.

The President added that on some of these occasions Mr. Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him; and if he were not President of the United States, he should hold Mr. Sumner personally responsible for his language, and demand satisfaction of him. This somewhat startling talk from the man whom the Republicans have almost worshipped as the conqueror of the Rebellion put the peacemakers to flight, for it was plain that the olive branch would not be accepted, no matter by whom tendered.

The staff officers about the President share his feelings in this matter, and one of them (General Bascock) is reported to have gone so far as to declare that if he were not officially connected with the Executive, he would subject Senator Sumner to personal violence.

Excitement over the Matter.

This whole matter creates a great deal of talk among those who have been aware of its extent and nature. The distinguished New England Senator alluded to is understood to be Senator Anthony of Rhode Island. The whole affair creates a good deal of excitement here to-day. It is the absorbing topic of conversation at the Capitol and on the floors of both houses.

Senator Sumner's Explanation.

In the Senate, this afternoon, Mr. Sumner arose to make a personal explanation. He sent the article to be read at the desk of the Secretary of the Senate, after which he said that so far as that part of the article was concerned wherein the President and his secretaries threatened him with personal violence, he refused to notice it.

He called on Senator Morton, Secretary Fish, and Secretary Boutwell to state what he had said about the President. He had said harder things about him to those gentlemen than to any others. He contended that they should tell the President what he (Sumner) had said. He had always spoken of the President in the Senate in the most respectful manner. He had thought it his duty as a Senator to criticise the action of the President, and he would do so again.

He begged the pardon of the Senate for taking up their time with a personal explanation, but had been notified that this statement was coming out, and that it would be sent all over the country. He had no personal quarrel with the military gentlemen around the President, and they were not of sufficient importance to receive notice from either him or the Senate.

Secretary Boutwell was on the floor of the Senate at the time Sumner made his explanation, but it is believed that his presence was merely accidental. It is known, however, that Boutwell has endeavored to bring about a good feeling between Sumner and the President, and that his sympathies are all with Sumner.

Neither Morton nor any other friend of the President in the Senate undertook to reply to Mr. Sumner.

The truth is that the facts set forth in the articles in question are correct, and that Sumner has had a knowledge of it for some time.

Butler's Amnesty Bill Postponed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The House, by a vote of yeas 102 to nays 85, has agreed to postpone Butler's Amnesty bill until the middle of January. Butler made the motion to postpone himself when he found it impossible to carry the bill.

General Schenck and the English Mission.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of General Schenck as Minister to England.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disaster to an American Bark.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The ship Charles, from Antwerp, reports on December 8, latitude 36, longitude 61, fell in with the bark A. B. Wyman, from Savannah for Liverpool, on fire, and took off the captain and crew, numbering fourteen. The Wyman was owned and built in Boston by Jacob Bennett and had a cargo of 2700 bales of cotton. She was struck by lightning the same day and all efforts to subdue the flames were unavailing.

Gold Bids.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—There were thirty-two bids for gold to-day, amounting to $4,518,500, from 110·13 to 110·65. The awards will be one million at 110·62½ to 110·65.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Violating the Revenue.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 21.—The brigantine J. W. Cheatry and schooners Drillia and Annie Currier were seized for attempted violations of the revenue laws.

DUONVILLE, Ont., Dec. 21.—During a severe gale last night the light-house here was blown down.

The Fishery Dispute.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21.—The American schooner Lizzie E. Tarr, condemned and sold at Quebec for violation of the fishery law, and purchased by the owner, ran ashore, on her way home to Gloucester, at Owl's Head, east of Halifax. Her commander, Captain Alexander Bryant, was arrested here, charged with wilfully wrecking the vessel to get the insurance, which is heavy.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Horrible Steamboat Accident—Seventeen Dead Bodies Recovered.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—The steamboat Nick Wall, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, struck a snag on Sunday night at Grand Lake. The cabin fell off and floated four miles. The boat is a total loss. The hull is tied up at Maryland Landing. The freight is badly damaged. There were one hundred and twenty-five deck and fifteen cabin passengers aboard. Seventeen dead bodies have been recovered, and many others are supposed to be lost. Charley McClure was drowned.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, presented a series of petitions from some hundreds of working men in New York for the emigration by corporation of the unemployed and landless population of the East. They ask of Congress the right to purchase lands from the Creek Indians, by which they can settle 160 acres to a family, with the right to organize with their capital before they start.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Recommitted.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to forfeit to the United States certain lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Railroad Company to aid in constructing a railroad from Folsom to Placerville, California. Passed.

Mr. Stiles sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Samuel J. Randall, announcing the election of a Democratic State Senator in Pennsylvania by a majority of 1529. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill granting pensions to the widows and children of officers and soldiers of the Missouri enrolled militia. Referred.

Mr. Julian presented the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull, claiming the right of suffrage under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and asking the enactment of certain laws to guarantee that right to the women of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, rose to make a proposition in reference to postponing the vote on the amnesty bill.

Mr. Fransworth objected, and called for the regular order.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Butler was perfectly in order.

Mr. Butler said he had supposed he was proceeding with the consent of every gentleman in the House. (Laughter.)

He went on to say that a number of members had left the city, not expecting a vote to be taken on the amnesty bill, and he therefore proposed its postponement until the second Wednesday in January.

The Speaker said that under the operation of the previous question the motion could not be entertained except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Butler moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question.

Agreed to—yeas, 105; nays, 70.

Mr. Butler then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendments till Wednesday, the 11th of January.

Mr. Wood, of New York, asked Mr. Butler to state to the House whether he desired to evade a meeting of the question on the Amnesty bill?

Mr. Butler—Not in the slightest degree.

Mr. Wood—I ask him whether his motion to postpone is not in the interest of those opposed to any amnesty whatever?

Mr. Butler—By no means; a dozen gentlemen came to me last night, and said that they desired to go home for the recess, and I said that as we could not finish the bill to-day, there being a special assignment for two o'clock (the announcement of the death of Mr. Smyth, of Iowa,) I would move to postpone it till after the holidays. I have no desire to evade the question, and I pledge the House that, so far as in me lies, the question shall come to a vote on the 11th of January.

Mr. Wood—The bill and amendments have been thoroughly discussed, and the House is entirely competent now to vote on the question before it in an open, frank, and honest manner.

Mr. Butler—The gentleman judges me by himself.

Mr. Wood—There can be no object in postponing it except for delay. When we resume our session after the holidays the actual and absolute business of legislation will demand every hour of time, and we cannot then determine this question. Any delay, therefore is virtually throwing the matter over till next Congress, which I have no doubt will do its duty properly and meet the public expectation.

Mr. Dawes asked Mr. Butler whether it was his design when the bill next came up to devote any considerable time to it, or would he bring the matter immediately to a vote.

Mr. Butler replied that he intended simply to occupy the forty minutes remaining to him and then bring the matter to a vote.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired of the Speaker what time remained to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler suggested that that was none of Mr. Farnsworth's business.

Mr. Farnsworth—I put the question to the Chair, who will give an honest answer. I want an honest answer from an honest man.

Mr. Butler—Honesty has been the gentleman's great need all his life.

The Speaker stated that Mr. Butler would be entitled to forty minutes, twenty minutes of his time being already consumed.

Mr. Farnsworth—Having got an honest answer, I do not need any answer from the member from Massachusetts.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Butler whether it was his purpose when the bill came up again to call the previous question on the bill or on the amendments only, as he had done yesterday, and whether if any of the amendments should be adopted he proposed to recommit the bill.

Mr. Butler replied that he intended to let the bill stand exactly where it stood now.

Mr. Eldridge—That is not answering the question.

Mr. Butler—Why, yes; it stands now with the privilege, if the House desire it, to recommit the bill.

Mr. Eldridge—Then it is evident that there will be another postponement of this measure, because every indication of the House is that some one of these amendments will be adopted. The gentleman proposes to commit the bill and keep it, I suppose, in committee, till the end of Congress.

Mr. Butler—The majority in the House will do with it what they like.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the vote taken to-day showed that there were 185 members in the House, the same number that voted yesterday. No members, therefore, had gone home, and that excuse was merely a dodge.

Mr. Butler stated that he could name the members who had left.

Mr. Cox appealed to Mr. Butler to let the House vote on the amnesty bill before the holidays.

Mr. Mungen inquired of Mr. Butler whether the election in Georgia had anything to do with the postponement of the amnesty bill?

Mr. Stiles—Or in Pennsylvania?

Mr. Butler said they had nothing to do with it in his mind. He had heard nothing from Georgia.

The question on postponement till the 11th of January was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 102; nays, 88.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of allowing every soldier who served ninety days and upwards in the United States army in the late war, and who was honorably discharged, to select 160 acres of public lands subject to sale, including alternate reserved sections along the line of railroad, without requiring occupancy of the same. Adopted.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prevent frauds on the revenue by improper classification of goods. Referred.

Mr. Niblack offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing or allowing the compulsory use of meters in distilleries, and refunding the sums heretofore paid for them. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Ohio contested election case of Eggleston against Strader, with resolutions declaring Eggleston, the contestant, not entitled to it. The resolutions were adopted without a discussion or division.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill in relation to certain Territorial penitentiaries. Passed.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the relief of inhabitants of cities and towns on lands obtained from the Great and Little Osage Indians in Kansas. Passed.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, rising to a personal explanation, replied to an article in yesterday's New York *Times*, commenting unfavorably on the resolution and preamble referring to amnesty, which he had offered last Monday. He declared that he had always opposed secession, and that in the preamble to his resolution he had merely aimed at stating clearly and succinctly a historical fact. He had offered the resolution on his own responsibility and without consultation, but had no idea that it could be construed as in any way injuring the cause of universal amnesty, of which he was in favor, and which he hoped the present Congress would enact into a law.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill extending to aliens serving in the United States Navy the same right of naturalization as is provided by law for aliens serving in the army. Passed.

Mr. Myers presented a petition of seamen, marines, firemen, and coal-passers in the navy during the late war for an act granting them bounties.

The death of William Smith, late Representative from the Second district of Iowa, was announced, and appropriate eulogies spoken by Messrs. Allison, Wolf, Loughridge, Wilson, of Minnesota, and Julian, and then at quarter past two the House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

ANOTHER BOY SUICIDE.

The Detroit *Tribune*, December 17, says:—Several days since a young and promising son of E. A. Chamberlain, of the town of Huron, in Wayne county, poisoned himself with a dose of strychnine. He was attending school at Flat Rock, and, owing to a misunderstanding concerning some school matters, he was ordered by his father to bring his books home and attend school in the district where the family resided. The boy objected to the change and at first declined to obey, and gave as a reason that he had been unkindly treated at the school to which he was to be transferred last winter by some of the older boys. Mr. Chamberlain insisted upon the change, and the lad retired for the night.

The next morning he rose and performed his usual "chores" about the house, and then took a vial of strychnine from the clock, where it was concealed, swallowed a large dose, and as deliberately walked to the water pail and took a drink. In a few minutes thereafter he was seized with paroxysm, and when he recovered from the effects of the fit he told his friends what he had done. In less than half an hour after this death ended his misery. Medical aid was summoned, but too late to avail anything. An inquest was held, and the examination that was made showed that young Chamberlain was high-spirited, that his father was rigid in his discipline, and that the boy had on several occasions threatened to kill himself.

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FARR & BROTHER, Makers,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTEEN DAYS.

DRESS GOODS

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

DURING DECEMBER WE HAVE BEEN MAKING IMMENSE PURCHASES TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS. THESE GOODS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE FABRICS, AND COST THE IMPORTERS FIFTY PER CENT MORE THAN WE ARE RETAILING THEM FOR. WE PROPOSE CLOSING THE WHOLE OUT BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY. THOSE DESIROUS OF OBTAINING RARE BARGAINS SHOULD EXAMINE OUR STOCK AT ONCE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

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No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,

Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces		$30·00
" " " " 113 "		21·50
" " " Tea " 44 "		7·00
" " " " " 46 "		8·00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles		1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces		9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces		3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces		4·00
Stone Chamber Sets		2·50
" Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces		50
" Dining Plates, per dozen		1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen		50
Table Goblets		75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)		75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box		90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle		90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

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MUSICAL BOXES.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with choice selections from "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Provatore," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by

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No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

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FURNITURE, ETC.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

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